THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

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For the Sunday Appeal.]

CLARIBEL.

BY DR. SILAS T. GILBERT.

'Tis pleasant sure, my Claribel,
Three genial days, for you and I
To roam together down the dell,
Or climb the hills that 'round us lie.

The fields are clothed with verdure green,
And summer-kissed in every tree;
The cheerful birds 'neath shady screen
Attune their wondrous melody.

The crystal brook among the stones
Goes murm'ring on its gleesome way
As sweet as maiden's quiv'ring tones
When naming soft the wedding day.

The sunny spots amidst the shade
A fragrant loveliness assume,
For o'er them is a carpet laid
Composed of many colored bloom.

With lavish beauty nature's graced
Your auburn hair just tinged with gold,
Which waves around your slender waist
As though in setting sunbeams rolled.

The outlines of your brow so fair
Portray the intellect within:
No sorrow's tale is written there,—
No frowns do trace the curse of sin.

Your eyes are bright as morning dew
When bathed in rays o' rising sun;
As clear and deep as heaven's blue,
And sweet as stars when night's begun.

The hue that lives within your cheek
No painter's art can e'er make up.
It looks as if a rose did seek
Repose within a lily's cup.

Your dewy lips are red as wine,
As full as grapes before they're trod.
Were their entrancing kisses mine
I'd envy not a demigod.

Your vocal tones are like the song
Which angels hymned at twilight's close,
Inviting Eden's sinless throng
To blissful slumber and repose.

Your mind's unknown to thoughts profane,
Your holy heart to deeds amiss.
You never thrust a stab to pain
Another's breast, or mar its bliss.

It seems as if that nature tried
To make you such a being bright
That men should think you CUPID'S bride,
And call you PSYCHE—*soul and light.*

Whilst aimless drifting o'er life's sea
Without one guiding star in view,
My slumb'ring heart by Fate's decree
Was made to seek a mate in you.

Nor dares it now to feel the void
That must be long existed there,
Nor can forego the charms enjoyed
In worship paid to one so fair.

The lonely bird far blown from land
By cruel gale that withers hope,
Beholds with joy the seaman's band,
And clings for life to welcome rope.

The wildness of its nature's gone,
Fatigue and want have tamed its pride;
It dares not trust its strength alone,
But lingers near the sailor's side.

I kneel and beg your hand for life.
O smile on me with smile divine,
And tell me that you'll be my wife;
That hand and heart are truly mine.

Low you see me kneeling, humbly there appealing,
Love ashers concealing, frank and fair my dealing,
Every thought revealing. Have for me some feeling,
Thaw your heart's congealing, souls can need no steeling,
Love's around you wheeling, wounds you should be healing,
Kisses should be pealing, vows we should be sealing.
Love's achieving your believing
Joy's reprieving saddest grieving:
Lips are asking,
Eyes are basking,
Hands are grasping,
Arms are clasping,
Hearts are throbbing,
Voices sobbing,
Lips entreating,
Lips are meeting,
Cheeks are glowing,
Joy is flowing,
Eyes bedewing
Happy wooing:
Vows are plighted,
Fates united,
Kisses'
Blisses.

I wake! I find that I have been dreaming:
I thought I heard a lovely ballad;
What blisses through my brain were teeming;
Oh, viva wine and lobster salad!

Ah, swiftly flies the wintry cloud,
The bitter blast is blowing loud,
And earth's put on snowy shroud,
Shroud for my Claribel.

She stayed whilst balmy zephyrs stayed,
She strayed when far the zephyrs strayed,
She faded as the zephyrs fade.
Gone is my Claribel.

The cheerful birds have southward fled,
The icy trees their leaves have shed,
The brook is still, the flowers dead.
Dead is my Claribel.

The King of Terrors never laid
His ruthless hand on prettier maid,
Nor dearer one his call obeyed.
Pure was my Claribel.

My heart is broken,—life is brief,—
My flowing tears bring no relief,—
The grave alone can end my grief.
Grief for my Claribel.

Ah, dastard Death! to you belong
The coward stabs which spared the strong,—
The righteous slew, but left the wrong.
Holy was my Claribel.

Fear not me, but draw your knife!
Harmless you may take my life!
Welcome grave of sorrow's strife!
Send me to Claribel!

I wake! I find that I've been dreaming.
Methought I heard another ballad:
What horrors through my brain were teeming;
Ah, bravo *wine*, but curse the *salad!*

THE Alabama Legislature drags its slow length along to no purpose.

BALTIMORE is to have an Inebriate Asylum. Eleven thousand dollars have been subscribed already.

A LADY in Winchester, Va., still preserves a pair of boots once worn by Lord Fairfax, and Mr. E. Massey, of Clarke, has his snuff-box of silver and pearl.

JERRY BUCKLEY, a mail carrier in Nashville, has been presented with a fine gold watch by the merchants of that city for his promptness in delivering their mails.

—A Mrs. Bevins, of New York, created considerable excitement in Pittsburg, last week, by causing the arrest of John G. Magie, manager of the theater there, and Mrs. Gaines Clark, known in the profession as Kate Fisher, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, Mrs. Bevins having loaned them money to open the Pittsburg theater upon representations which Mrs. B. says have proved false. Miss Fisher was also accused of having carried off a child from New York without its mother's consent, and at the request of that lady the Mayor gave the child to the custody of Mrs. Bevins. Miss Fisher has commenced a suit for slander against Mrs. Bevins, and that lady was forced to give bail for her appearance.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.

How Adolphe Dresses Dancing—The Beggars—On the Street, etc.

In the last *Lippincott's Magazine* Mr. G. W. Towle does up the Parisian New Year's as follows:

On New Year's morning Adolphe proceeds to array himself in all his glory. His coat is more bobby, his inexpressibles more tight-fitting, his cravat more glaringly vari-colored, his hair more bunchy than ever. He wears his short, jaunty hat at about the angel at which the tower of Pisa is supposed to lean; and his boots are so small that only by many herculean struggles and lurches has he been enabled to encase his feet in them. Follow him as he struts briskly off down the street, swinging his cane and puffing the cigarette he has just been busily making in the doorway. He leads you through a seemingly endless labyrinte of narrow streets and dark alleys, so that you soon lose all points of the compass. Finally, he stops at a little house in the suburbs, and disappears a moment through the close little court. He speedily reappears, but not alone. A dashy, flashy, curly, bright-eyed, tastily-dressed, coquettish demoiselle is leaning on his arm, talking and gesticulating, and shrugging her shoulders, and lifting her eyes-brows, and looking up sideways, and tittering in the silliest flurry of excitement and expectation. It is his "amie;" all students have "amies" and Adolphe is a student of students. Another apparently interminable wandering through streets and lanes and squares; another pause, this time before a large building, whence come sounds of laughter and merriment, contention of voices and tramping of many feet, mingled with intermittent ravings of trombones and wild screeching of fiddles. Adolphe and his "amie" catch the sounds, and are infected: "amie" begins to sing, and both go hopping up the stairs with impatient glee. The door swings open, and there, in a large, light hall, profusely decorated with paper garlands and evergreens, you behold a hundred giddy counterparts of Adolphe's "amie." As they enter, a roar of "*bon jours*" greets them; they are surrounded by an indefinite number of enthusiastic hands; and one jumps on a table, with a huge goblet of wine, and drinks welcome, amid wild plaudits, to the new comers. Adolphe, seizing somebody's else's "amie," goes sweeping off into a wild and unrythmic waltz; his own partner has meanwhile been taken possession of by a prim youth with a long nose and solemn countenance; and the two couple come bump against each other in an incredibly short time at the other end of the hall. Four chivalric-looking, dark men, with moustaches a la Napoleon and artistic-looking hair, are propped on a table opposite the door—the musicans; these, seeing the spirit begins to move, striking up one of Strauss' last with artistic zeal, bobbing their heads and growing very red and earnest in the face. Pshaw! we never see dancing in America! How they whirled and leaped; how the hundred Adolphes swung their airy partners high above the floor; how the hum of a hundred voices, now and then interrupted by a scream from a demoiselle or an ecstatic shout from one of the men, kept pace with the inspiring music; how they all got red, and their hair flew over their faces, and rosettes and ribbons fell over the parquet in all directions, and some subsided, exhausted on the benches, and others kept desperately up in saltatory rivalry; what a wild, reckless, infectious scence it was—can only be imagined by one who has witnessed it, this New Year's festival, among the students of Paris University!

With these merry folks the New Year is ushered in by dancing, singing, and making merry; and after spending the day thus, they wind up with a great feast at night. Adolphe makes a speech, of course; he drinks to the ladies, to the Republic, to the University, to his fellow-students, and to everything else to which a toast may be made applicable. His sallies are received with roars of laughter, and he has to pause many times in the current of his harangue to receive the embraces of his boon companions of both sexes. Finally, they all dance noisily off home, and Adolphe creeps up to his fifth-story box, practices feebly awhile on his flute, and plumps into bed with a drinking song on his lips and with most roseate thoughts in his mind.

New Year's day is the beggar's carnival. The majesty of Imperial law for once unbends, and Monsieur the gendarme on this day passes the mendicant without a word, and lets him pursue his lowly trade in peace. Were you to go out a day or two before New Year's, upon any of the great highways which converge from every direction to the capital, you would see troops of forlorn, crippled, blind, ragged creatures wending their difficult way to the city, which they almost think is made of gold. The *Jour de l'An* is the only day of all the year when they may beg, dance and sing without molestation. There are people with all sorts of misfortunes, visible and invisible; there are merry beggars, young beggars and old, organ-grinders and "something-can" singers, dancing beggars and monkey-show beggars. Here they are, lining the long streets as far as eye can reach, raising the veriest hubbub of pandemonium with their harps and cracked voices, their caterwauling and drumming. They have a mighty harvest, poor souls! for the people are all kindly on this day, and centime pieces rattle down generously from the windows of every story. And there are not a few contracts on this day which bear a romantic tinge and show in glaring colors how wonderful are the vicissitudes of life. That stout, gaudily-dressed old dame whom you saw dashing down the Rue de Rivoli in coach and livery, on her way to call on the Countess de la Potfeuille, was, twenty years ago, a chestnut woman on the corner of Rue Vivienne, and has made a goodly fortune out of that plebeian but paying trade. But here, under your window, as you gaze out upon the human New Year's kaleidoscope, totters an old, broken-down, shattered-to-pieces, utterly wretched-looking woman, her gray hair streaming disordered about her yellow and wrinkled face, her miserable bonnet awry and her ragged garments covered with dust. She, too, once rode in her carriage and livery, and made fashionable calls on countesses, and had her lofty house in Faubourg St. Germain; nay, it was said she had been presented at the court of the patriarchal Louis Philippe, and could show descent from some of the bluest blood in France. The poor shattered creature mumbles as she looks up to you, and stretches out her feeble hand, shaking with paralysis, eagerly clutching the two-sous pieces which you throw down. She is a victim of Paris vice—deserted her husband, ran away with a soldier, hurried back to Paris when she was deserted in turn, went on the stage and grew cracked-voiced there, and then was thrown upon resources far more horrible—the old, old story, yet new and touching with every heroine. Place these two women side by side—what a startling picture of human change! There is intelligence, descent, in rags—vulgarity and coarseness in prosperous panoply!

New Year's is over, and the Paris "season" is begun. Now the wave of gayety and brilliant dissipation rises to its highest. The shops are aglow with new wares, the faces of their keepers glisten with prosperous content. The balls have commenced, and the masquerades; and the choicest opera songsters are warbling, and the thousand Paris pleasures are in progress. Vanity Fair is full, and has a stall in every palace; and from now till the fast of Lent the temples of fashion are ablaze, and her votaries prodigal to madness in their worship.

THE STAGE.

Sams of those who Tread Its Boards—Authors and Performers.

The "Hermit," of New York city, still continues his interesting letters in the Troy *Times*. The last one is as follows:

Among the changing scenes in the world there are none more transitory than the lives of dramatic authors and performers. Shakspeare says that "all the world's a stage," and it is a converse truth that all the stage is a world as evanescent as anything mundane can be. Sometimes the inquiry may be made, where do the actors and actresses come from? One does not find them in small country towns and villages, and it is evident that theaters are a part of city life, and that hence players are of city origin. In reply to such an inquiry, it may be stated that many if not most of our players inherit their professions. It is true that in the ordinary pursuits in life, children often vary from the calling of their father and suit their tastes in choosing a business. Theatrical performers, on the other hand, are shut up from the society of other men. They do not mingle with farmers, lawyers, clergymen or merchants, and their children have little intimacy with those of other people. They are forced by the peculiar odium attaching to theatrical life to form a society among themselves. There is, and we believe always has been, a social distinction which attaches low caste to all public performers, except such as reach the rare eminence of stars. People generally shrink from associating with such a class, and hence their children are shut off from other professions by an implied necessity. This explains the reason why so many families are identified with the stage. For instance, the late distinguished tragedian, Charles Kean, inherited his profession from his father, the distinguished Edmund Kean, whose mother was likewise an *attache* of the London stage. By the same rule the Kembles have for three generations maintained a distinction in the histrionic art, and these English illustrations have an American parallel in the Booth family and others. We presume indeed, that this is the reason why Miss Fanny Price is now on the stage. We remember her as a fascinating school-girl, who bewitched the boys into ecstacies of calf love. We then little dreamed of her becoming an actress, but her most influential relative, Mr. Hanchett, was a performer, and through this connection Miss Price was led to the stage. As for the rest of our dramatic performers, they are gathered in from a variety of sources. There is in this, and in all other cities, a class of young men who have a turn for elocution and who are fond of dramatic literature, and these fellows form histrionic societies in which they test their skill, and after a while they offer themselves to some of the managers, and perhaps are allowed to try their gifts in some minor parts. If their *debut* is a hit they have a chance for promotion. If not they are at once dismissed. The same statement applies to females, and there is just now a great multitude of young women anxious to tread the boards. If a manager meets some fine looking and gifted girl he will propose to put her under training, the expense of which is very high, and this brings to our notice the fact that there are histrionic schools in operation here in which young people are drilled for their parts. Several old and worn out players are now giving lessons and drilling beginners in voice, gesture, and general bearing, and we presume that very good instruction can be had at the rate of two dollars per hour. There are many recruits for the stage picked up among young people who get "stage-struck." At every fine theatrical show there are numbers of youths who become fascinated by the tinsel and glitter of the drama, and who imagine that its glare and music insure everlasting bliss. This fact explains the reason why boys so often run away in order to follow the troupes which stroll from one country town to another. We knew one youth who came to this city to obtain a clerkship, in which he was successful, but going to the theater one night he became "stage struck." He immediately abandoned his place and offered himself to the manager. As he was a pretty fellow, with some gifts, he was accepted. His father hearing of his unsteadiness, came down to reclaim the lad, and on going to a popular theater beheld his son performing lustily in some juvenile part. He took the boy home, and he is now a very respectable country merchant, instead of being a vagabond actor.

The rate paid to minor players, such as are commonly called "stock actors," is very small, ranging from $25 to $50 per week—a rate which, when we consider the exhausting nature of their employment and the expense of costume, is very small. Yet even at this low rate the supply is greater than the demand. Play acting is very hard work. It exhausts the nervous system by its constant excitement, and hence actors wear out rapidly. This is one reason why they are, as a class, intemperate. Nature sinks under the reaction of excitement and has to be aroused by stimulus. We have seen a young man play an important part in a drama which was performed afternoon and evening in Barnum's Museum. As a matter of course, he could not get on without drinking, and yet for this suicidal performance he only received $30 per week. Leading players receive salaries varying from $100 to $300 per week, but to command that price one must be almost a "star."

Stock actors, as a *class* are miserably poor, and those who have died in this city had hardly enough left to bury them. They are out of employment a considerable portion of the year, especially in the summer when the "season" is over, and the theaters are closed, and this interval eats up the savings of the winter. Some of the old stock actors of this city had sufficient talent to command permanent engagements which were repeated year after year. Among these were Gates, Fisher, Abbott, Chippendale, Povey and others. Henry Placide rose from the position of stock actor to that of star, but did not reach this climax until his latter day. He was one of the finest performers in first-class comedy of his age, and has never been equalled. Of all the players we have referred to, we do not believe a single one left anything for his family. As the poet says "Chill penury repressed their noble rage, and froze the genial current of their soul."

Of the managers but little better report can be made. The Park was in the hands of Simpson for many years, and, after all his labors to please the public, he died poor. Simpson was succeeded by Price, who in due time also died poor. During the management of the latter the curious sight was once beheld of an audience composed of one individual, whose money was returned and the doors closed. Price brought out Fanny Elssler, but had to pay her such enormous sums that even the crowded houses failed to remunerate him. During Price's time the Park enjoyed the talents of Charles Kean, who brought out some of Shakspeare's comedies with a splendor never before witnessed. The Park was for thirty years one of the most respectable theaters in New York, and yet never made an actor or manager rich. We have witnessed on its boards comedy, tragedy, and opera of the most fascinating and overcoming style. We have seen Kean and Macready in their best efforts, but the most striking of all its exhibitions was an engagement with old Booth for a week, during which he gave Richard the Third as it has never been presented since. After Price's death, Tom Hamlin leased the Park theater and put it in fine order, and after managing it for a year gave a final exhibition of splendid fireworks, which we witnessed. In other words, the theater took fire one evening, just at the time for opening the doors, and burned to ruin. A block of commercial warehouses now stands on the spot, and is known as "the Park Theater Stores." The only one who ever made anything on this spot was Astor. He bought it at a low rate, got a good rent, and now it yields a princely revenue to his heirs. Hamblin had been a manager all his life, but his field was the Bowery, which he controlled a quarter of a century, during which it burned down twice. Among other stars he brought out Miss Josephine Clifton (by stage name). She was the daughter of the notorious Adeline Miller, and died early, thus escaping a life of disgrace. Hamblin never attempted anything after the burning of the Park. He became very poor, and died leaving a name to point a moral. He was of English birth, a man of wonderful beauty, and one of the most successful corrupters of the youth of both sexes that ever lived in this city. Another popular manager was Mitchell, who made a small fortune out of the Olympic. He was also an Englishman, and introduced pieces of a brief and comic character, with prices to catch the economical, boxes being twenty-five cents and pit the old-fashioned shilling. He, too, was a licentious character, and after having retired rich lost all in some bad speculation and died poor. It seems to be a testimony against such places that the managers as well as players come to naught, while the play-houses are generally burned. We have seen the Park and the National burn down once, and the Bowery twice, since which the Winter Garden has also been consumed. The best use we have ever known such a building put to was in the case of the old Chatham Street Theater, which became for a time a church, and Burton's Theater, which during the revival of '58 was used for noonday prayer meeting. Burton had often presented on these boards the play of the "Serious Family," in which all that is excellent in character is caricatured and ridiculed, but on the occasion referred to the serious character of the assemblage was very imposing, and was a fitting reply to the mendacious drama. During our observation of the drama we have noticed the death of six noted managers (Burton and Wallack being added to our first category) and along with these has gone a motley crowd of players of both sexes, thus recalling the text with which we commenced "all the world's a stage," etc. Of all these memories none are so painful as that of the professed humorist—Burton—we have referred to, and to this we may add the name of Yankee Hill, the most comical of the sons of Momus, but now gone to another scene of vastly different character. As we remember the bursts of laughter which he extorted from the audiences of which we formed a part, we may exclaim, "Alas, poor Yorick!"

Number of Cattle in Texas.

The number of cattle in Texas, according to the assessment, is about 5,000,000 and in the whole United States only about 8,000,000. The natural increase of 5,000,000 is about one and a quarter million per annum—a rate of increase that in a very few years would exhaust the pasturage of these beautiful prairies were there not some extraordinary depletion aside from sales, which amount to about 350,000 head per annum. What becomes of the other 750,000 has puzzled me to ascertain. Among the causes may be mentioned large numbers destroyed by animals, such as wolves, panthers, Mexican tigers, etc., which are very numerous. These tigers, or Mexican lions as they are called, are of immense strength, and there is a well authenticated case of one killing two ponies yoked together and dragging their bodies nearly a quarter of a mile.

Almost the entire population also live upon veal meat. It is the universal custom to kill the first calf they come to, and there is very little complaint at the custom. Many are killed for their hides by vagabond whites and negroes, who make a living by this means. Another cause is the terrible northers, which frequently kill them by the thousand, and still another is the severe drouths which occasionally prevail. The very severe one of 1863 destroyed about one-half the cattle of Western Texas, leaving, it is supposed about 2,000,000 head. In spite of all these causes of depletion, they have more than doubled in four years, and is evident Texas can easily furnish one million head per annum.

THE BELLS OF MOSCOW.

The Holy City—The Great Bell—The Ivan Tower.

The foreign correspondent of the *Observer* has the following article on "The Bells of Moscow" in the last issue of that paper:

At the foot of the Ivan Tower, in the Kremlin of Moscow, supported by a pedestal of stone, is the largest bell in the world, and probably the largest that ever was in the world. A piece is broken out of its side, and the fragment is lying near. The breadth of the bell is so great—it is twenty feet across—that the cavity underneath has been used as a chapel, where as many people can stand as in a circle sixty feet around.

In Russia the bell is an instrument of music for the worship of God as truly and really as the organ in any other country! This fact is not mentioned in the accounts we have of the wonderful, enormous, and almost incredibly heavy bells that have been cast in Moscow, but it is the key to what would otherwise be difficult to explain. It appears absurd to cast bells so large as to be next to impossible for convenient use, in danger always of falling and dragging others to ruin in their fall. But when the bell is a medium of communication with the Infinite, and the worship of a people and an empire finds expression in the majestic tones of a bell, it ceases to be a wonder that a bell should have a tongue which requires twenty-four men to move, and whose music should send a thrill of praise into every house in the city and float away beyond the river into the plains afar.

Moscow is the holy city of the Greek Church. Pilgrims come hither from thousands of miles off; and on foot, and sometimes without shoes. I have seen them, with staves in their hand, and their travel-worn feet wound up in cloths, wending their way to the sacred hill. And when they draw nigh unto the city, and on the evening air the music of these holy bells is first borne to their ears, they fall on their faces, prostrate, and worship God. If they could go no further, they would be content to die there, for they have heard the bells of Moscow, and on their majestic tones their souls have been taken up to heaven! This is the sentiment of the superstitious peasant, and it is a beautiful sentiment, ideal indeed, but all the more delicate and exalted.

As long as five hundred years ago, this casting of bells was an art in Russia. It is one of the finest arts now. Perhaps our great bell founders, the Meneelys, will not admit that the founders there have any more skill in their manufacture than we have, and I am not sure that their bells have any tone more exquisite than ours would have if we would put as much silver and gold into our bell-metal as they do. But so long as those precious metals are at the present premium, little or none of them will find its way into our church bells. We have not the mistaken idea of the Russian as to the use of a bell. We use it to call the people to the house of worship. They use the bell for worship. Our bells speak to us. Their bells praise God. They cast their silver and their gold into the molten mass, and it becomes an offering, as on an altar, to Him who is worshipped with every silver note and golden tone of the holy bell.

This one great bell is the growth of centuries. In 1553 it was cast, and weighed only 36,000 pounds. It fell in a fire and was recast in 1654, being increased to the astonishing weight of 288,000 pounds. This was too vast a weight to be taken up to the top of the tower, and it was sustained by a frame at the foot of it. In 1706 it fell in another fire and was broken into fragments, which lay there on the ground about thirty years. It was recast in 1733, and four years afterwards a piece was knocked out of the side of it, and it has been standing here on the ground more than a century. It weighs 444,000 pounds! In the thickest part it is two feet through. It has relief pictures on it of the Emperor and Empress, of the Savior and the Virgin Mary, and the Evangelists.

Ascending the Ivan tower, we find three successive stories, bells to the number of thirty-four. Some of these are of a size to fill one with astonishment had he not seen the giant below. The largest is on the first story above the chapel and weighs more than sixty tons. It swings freely and is easily rung. I smote it with the palm of my hand, supposing that such a blow could not produce the slightest vibration in such a mighty mass of iron, but it rung out as clear and startling as if a spirit within had responded to my knock without. Two bells are of solid silver and their tones are exquisitely soft, liquid and pure. It was exciting to go from one to another and strike them with their tongues, or with your hand, and catch the variety and richness of their several melodies.

The chapel below is dedicated to the patron saint of all ladies about to be married, and it may be readily believed that the bell that gives expression to their prayers will have, at least to their ears, the sweetest tone of all the bells in Moscow.

I had come down from the Kremlin to my lodgings at Billot's, and, wearied with the wanderings of the day, was lying on the bed and looking out on the city. It is just before sunset, and the day has been oppressively warm. A delicious glow from the gorgeous west is bathing all the domes and roofs with splendid colors, and silence is stealing in with the setting sun upon the crowded town. It is the eve of one of their most holy festivals of the church. One vast church edifice is directly in view of my window and but a short way off. As I lie musing, from this church at hand comes the softest, sweetest tone of an evening bell. Another tone responds. A third is heard. The Ivan tower on the height of the Kremlin utters his tremendous voice, like the voice of many waters. And all the churches and towers over the whole city, four hundred bells, and more, in concert, in harmony, "with notes almost divine," lift up their voices in an anthem of praise, such as I never thought to hear with mortal ears; waves of melody, an ocean of music, deep, rolling, heaving, changing, swelling sinking, rising, sounding, overwhelming, exalting. I had heard the great organs of Europe, but they were tame and trifling compared with this. The anthem of Nature at Niagara is familiar to my ear, but its thunder is one great monontone. The music of Moscow's bells is above and beyond them all. It is the voice of the people. It utters the emotions of millions of loving, beating, longing hearts, not enlightened, perhaps, like yours, but all crying out to the Great Father, in these solemn and inspiring tones, as if these tongues had voices to cry: "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, Heaven and Earth are full of Thy glory."

BISMARK'S STUDENT LIFE.

Beer—Duels—Breakfasts—Battles—Coats, Etc.

In the new Bismarck book the following sketch of the celebrated Count's student life is found:

Otto von Bismarck desired to study in Heidelberg, but his mother was opposed to it, I believe, because she thought, for some reason or other, that her son might at that University contract the habit of drinking beer, which was highly distasteful to her, and she chose, in accordance with the advice of a relative, Financo Counsellor Kerl, upon whom she relied greatly in matters of learning, the University of Gottingen, where that cousin of hers once had himself been a law student. Bismarck acquiesced in the change; he enjoyed already, in anticipation, the pleasures of academic freedom, which seemed to him the more delightful the more rigorous had been the surveillance under which he had been kept up to this time, and the less he had hitherto seen and known. Student life in Berlin was decidedly dull and uninteresting; it was not conspicuous anywhere, and besides Bismarck had been kept aloof from the circles of the students. He entered upon the enjoyment of his new liberty with a *naivette* of which the young men of our times can hardly form an adequate idea, and led, in his exuberant spirits and extraordinary vitality, a reckless life, and was not checked by sensible advisers, of whom he had none.

Even before he reached Gottingen, he fought his first duel, in Berlin, as a "mule," with a valiant young Israelite by the name of Wolf. It is true Wolf fought, like the ancient Parthians, only in fleeing, but he did fight. For the rest, the rules of the code must have been utterly disregarded at the first duel of Bismarck, inasmuch as he wounded in the leg, while he struck the spectacles from the nose of his younger adversary.

When Bismarck came to Cottingen, as we said before, he had no idea whatever of what student life was; academic customs, the "comment," in short everything was unknown to him. Nor was he immediately initiated into everything, for he did not meet there a single intimate friend. Through the kindness of a certain M. Von Drenckhahn, whom he had formerly met quite casually, he was first introduced to a circle of Mecklenburg students who did not belong to a certain corps, but led, nevertheless, a very merry life. He made with them an excursion to the Hartz Mountains, and it was not until after his return from thence that the real delights of student life were to dawn upon him. Bismarck gave a breakfast to his fellow-excursionists at a coronation of the trip; on this occasion the young men were rather merrier than was in keeping with strict decorum, and finally a bottle was flung out of the window. Next morning "Dominus de Bismarck" was summoned before the University Judge, and, in obedience to the orders of his superior, he set out to appear before the functionary.

He wore, on that occasion, a round hat, gay colored Berlin dressing gown, and large cavalry boots, accompanied by his huge dog. The University Judge was greatly astonished at this fantastic costume, and did not venture to pass by the dog until Bismarck had called it back. In consequence of bringing along this animal its fortunate owner, was, in the first place, fined five dollars, and then commenced a searching examination concerning the bottle that had been thrown out of the window.

The conscientious functionary refused to content himself with Bismarck's explanation, namely, that the bottle had not been thrown out of the window, but had flown out of it. He insisted on knowing how it had come to pass, and was not satisfied until the defendant showed him, in a very simple manner, how he had held the bottle in his hand and, by a movement of the muscles, giving it the necessary impulsion. The examination had probably vexed the young student somewhat, and, when on his way home, he waxed very wroth at four students of the corps of the Hanoverians, who met him and laughed at his costume, although hardly anybody could look at it without laughing. "Are you laughing at me?" asked Bismarck, of the first of the four. The only reply was, "Why, of course; I should think you might see that." For want of experience, Bismarck was at a loss to know what to do under the circumstances; it is true that he felt that he had a good prospect of fighting a duel; but he lacked the necessary knowledge of the forms and usages, and he feared lest he show his ignorance, when fortunately the words, generally used by German students under such circumstances, "stupid boy!" (Dummer Junge!) occurred to him. He flung these words into the teeth of his adversary, and felt proud beyond measure when finally the four Hanoverians challenged him. He took immediately all necessary steps, and applied to the corps of the Brunswickers for permission to fight with their arms. None of these four duels, however, were destined to come off; for a shrewd officer of the corps of the Hanoverians, who lived in the same house with Bismarck, and had already found out that Bismarck was made of the true stuff of genuine "corps" students, induced the four challengers to take back their offensive remarks and apologize to Bismarck, and shortly after Bismarck joined the society of the Hanoverians.

This exasperated the Brunswickers exceedingly, for it was certainly contrary to academic usuage to apply for permission to fight a duel with the arms of one "corps," and then join another. But of this Bismarck had no idea. The second officer of the Brunswickers challenged Bismarck; they fought a duel, and the upshot of the affair was that Bismarck, whose ire had been excited by some "flat" blows which his adversary had inflicted upon him, cut an ugly gash across the Brunswicker's forehead.

This first duel was followed by some twenty more during the eigthteen months which Bismarck passed at Gottingen. Bismarck passed through all of them very luckily, being wounded only once by a piece from the blade of his adversary, which broke off and hit his face. The scar is still visible on the Prime Minister's cheek.

Owing to the stormy life which Bismarck led in Gottingen, he naturally did not find time to visit the lectures of the professors; nevertheless, they gave him very flattering testimonials for his application; only old Professor Hugo, the celebrated jurist, remarked that he had never seen Bismarck at any of his lectures. Bismarck had believed Hugo's lectures would be so crowded that it would be safe for him to inscribe his name as a regular hearer of them, and that his constant absence would not be noticed. Unfortunately, however, the old jurist had only three hearers, and he noticed and felt greatly offended at Bismarck's non-attendance.

Once, during his vacation time, Bismarck had been at home, but what with the black velvet coat which he wore, and his blunt, student tone, he had met with very little approbation at the hands of his mother, who had counted to make a diplomatist of him, and who thought that his conduct and appearance was by no means in keeping with the career which she had marked out for him.

In Berlin, too, whither Bismarck returned in the fall of 1833, he still found the free and easy student life by far too sweet to bid farewell to it. It was not until the State examination drew nigh, like a threatening spector, that he consented to visit, for the first time in his life, the lecture of one of his professors. He went there, also, a second and last time, and saw very clearly that even in the lectures of the illustrious Savigny he could not learn in the short time still remaining to him as much law as he needed in order to pass the State examination. So, after these two visits to the lectures of his professors, he never returned to them. But his indefatigable industry, great natural ability, and the assistance of a clever private tutor, enabled him to pass the State examination quite creditably at the appointed time.

During his student life in Berlin Bismark roomed at first with a Count Kayserlinzk, from Courland, who afterward became Curator of the University of Dorpat. Through his constant intercourse with that young man he first learned to appreciate music, and often caused him to play for him; especially did he like to listen to Beethoven's compositions. After Kayserlinzk's departure, an American, Mr. Motley, who obtained great celebrity by his history of the Dutch Republic, and other historical writings, and also represented the North American Republic for some time at Vienna, lived in the same house with Bismarck.

FAST LIFE IN PARIS.

Something about Students and Life in the Latin Quarter.

The correspondent of the *Continental Gazette* writes as follows:

The terrestrial paradise of the medical students is the celebrated ball-room called by the polite world Closerie des Lilas, known to its *habitues* as the Bullier or Prado, according to the season of the year. It is called Bullier (which is the name of the proprietor) in the summer, and in winter the Prado, which is, I believe, a Spanish word, and signifies such places of entertainment.

This ball-room is the most elaborate in the city, and is, perhaps, one of the greatest curiosities. It is here that the peculiar dance called the *can-can* is performed in all its extravagance and wildness. The establishment is situated in the left of the Boulevard Saint-Michael, and just beyond the garden of the Luxembourg. Three balls are given each week, and somtimes, *per extraordinaire*, a fourth. On these nights the entire boulevard is encumbered with the stream of men and women on their way to join in wild reverly and amusement. The gaily painted *facade* of the building is illuminated in gorgeous style, and an immense crowd of *les miserables* gathers in front to admire the toilets of the gay women as they enter, and feast their ears upon the strain of lively music! In all their poverty and wretchedness, their hearts are doubtless filled with envious longings at the sight of the gay and laughing women who flutter in and out like bright-colored butter-flies. Little do they dream that beneath the splendid exterior that dazzles their eyes there lies far more misery than beneath their own rags and poverty.

Entrance to the saloon is gained by the descent of a flight of steps some ten or fifteen feet in depth, conducting to a large and brilliantly illuminated ball-room, half-subterranean, and capable of containing several thousand people. The saloon is entirely roofed over in the winter, but during the summer one-half is left uncovered, forming quite a handsome little garden, ornamented with fountains, statues, and charming little alcovers, where the enamored swain may enjoy some degree of seclusion with his fair partner.

Upon first entrance, especially during the winter, the smoke is so dense that the eye can distinguish nothing but a confused mass of human beings heaving to and fro like an ocean, and the ears are assailed by a din of human voices which confuses the sense and beggars description. I doubt if such a noise as goes up from the crowded Bullier ever went up from any other assemblage in the world.

The crowd at the Bullier is not like any other, except that it is composed of human beings; indeed, it can hardly be said to bear that resemblance, since it is a question whether students and *cocottes* are human beings or not. If they are, they certainly form a distinct species peculiar to Paris, and to the Latin Quarter particularly.

This horrible noise, if noise is not too musical a word to give to the terrific discord which burst through the smoke like thunder through the clouds, is a compound of all the sounds which the organs of many, by distortion or other means, are capable of producing.

This magnificent and harmonious flood of sustained music has for *tonique*, or fundamental note, the conspicuous droning buzz of more moderate talk and laughter, from which musical basis the more terrific effect swell from time to time in magnificent *crescendos*. Wagner might introduce the Padro, on one of its gay nights, to add to the effect of some of his *forte* movements, and thereby economise the wind of his trombones and the muscle of his *grosse-caisse*.

It is here, in the midst of this storm of revelry and excitement, that the French student may be seen in his glory; here he lays aside all restraint and gives his whole soul up to enjoyment. It is here, too, that the women, sharing by force of association the latter *abandon* of the students, lay aside all the magnificent and stately airs which they wear elsewhere, and throw themselves wildly into the vortex of dissipation. As a general thing, the women who frequent this ball are the women of the quarter—their name is legion—and who, by constant association with the students, have acquired a character almost identical with theirs. There are, however, many of the "upper ten" of the *demimonde* who are frequent visitors to the student's paradise; and the same *cocotte* who steps to-night in stately dignity and queenly robes through the fairy walks of Mabille, may be seen to-morrow at Bullier in her short skirt, flinging her heels wildly in the air, and taking excruciating postures, worthy of the finest contortionist in the Cirque de l'Imperatrice.

The peculiar Parisian dance baptized by the name of *can-can*, is perhaps the most exciting of all such amusements, both for the spectator and dancer. It has, however, but little regularity about it, and to the spectator who sees it for the first time, it has apparently none. It has, however, its small amount of system, but the principal merit of the dancer is within two given points—the beginning and ending of a strain, to commit as many extravagances as possible, and throw her body into as many unnatural and *bizarre* positions as the structure of the human frame will permit of.

A very fine accomplishment, for instance, is to be able to throw a back somersalt in your fair partner's face, while she elevates her leg in the air until the tip of her toes and the crown of her head are upon the same horizontal line. It is not at all inartistic to be able to double yourself up into a not and roll upon the floor, while the beauteous daughters of Terpsichore dance around you in a circle, after the manner of the savages in the Sandwich Islands. It is a good thing, also, to be able to agitate your arms, legs, and head with such rapidity as to present the appearance of a misty shadow. The accomplishment, however, I am told, is but rarely met with. In short, the more horrible or impossible the positions, the more artistic the dancer.

The province of the fair sex lies principally in the legs, although a few unnatural and comic contortions of the body are considered no mean addition to the talent for "elevation."

The fair one who lifts her legs highest and with the most rapidity and frequency, is considered the most artistic, and charming and favorite amusements of the *beau sex* is to send some open-mouthed greenhorn's hat flying with the tip of her toes.

During all this time the most infernal yelling must be kept up—the true spiciness of this exquisite dance consisting in this harmonious adjunct. The most celebrated dancer in the Latin Quarter is a young man, or rather a pair of long legs, surmounted by enough body to keep them together and receive their sustenance who rejoices in the pleasant *sonbriquet* of Sardine, although in no respect does he resemble that "brief" aquatic animal.

Sardine leaps higher than any one else, and dances around among the women, who pass between his legs with perfect facility, with all the air of the great artist he is generally esteemed to be. He is the envy of the students and the despair of women. Now he throws one leg ten feet in the air—now he leaps clear over the head of some astonished woman, and, throwing a graceful back somersault, twists himself like a cork screw back to his partner, whom he salutes by gently waving his leg over her head.

To sum up, the student's ball is undoubtedly the greatest curiosity in the Latin Quarter, if not in Paris. It was created by the students, and has been sustained by them. The effect of the peculiar character of the students is here more plainly visible than anywhere else. The utter *abandon* of their natures, and their entire disregard of all conventionalities have here

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SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1868

ARREST OF GEORGE R. RUTTER.

Mr. GEORGE R. RUTTER, formerly President of the late Tennessee National Bank, was yesterday arrested by Mr. RYAN, of the Nashville police, on a warrant issued at the instance of the State authorities, it is supposed, upon charges connected with the disappearance of the School Fund. Mr. RUTTER will leave to-day for Nashville, accompanied by counsel, and it is presumed will be released at once upon proper bonds.

Familiar as the public is, through the columns of the APPEAL, with so much of the facts concerning this fund as have been published from time to time by Mr. RUTTER and by the State authorities, it will not be deemed necessary for us to go at any length into the merits of the case. But we may, not so much in the interest of Mr. RUTTER as of a common justice, say that we believe his arrest is only with a view to his being made the scape-goat for the sins (in connection with the theft of the school fund) of a hundred men who to-day are holding high positions under the Federal and State Government. From first to last he was but the financial or disbursing agent at Memphis of the State Government, made so by an act of the Legislature, for the passage of which members of that body (as we understand) were bribed; made so because it was necessary that the "school" and other funds of the State should be used to insure the election of BROWNLOW and other officials; because it was necessary to elect from West Tennessee a certain element of the body politic whose disgraces are deep dyed, and of the most damning character. Shortly after the commencement of BROWNLOW'S present term, the Tennessee National Bank failed, and, unable to pay more than $340,000 of the School Fund and secure the fiscal fund amounting to $52,000, a committee of the Legislature was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank, and make a settlement in the interest of the State. This they did after a fashion, as we shall soon see. Meanwhile the Governor hounded Mr. SANFORD, then State Treasurer, to such an extent, challenging him with being the cause of the loss of the school fund, (when it was not so, *and he knew it,*) that that unfortunate man in a fit of remorse committed suicide—and this to escape the odium of the expose that he knew would sooner or later follow so iniquitous a proceeding as the diversion of $280,000 of the "sacred fund" (over which the canting hypocrite BROWNLOW sniveled) among the leaders and for the benefit of the Radical party in Tennessee. This much, to appease the insatiate cravings of the public, in regard to the "school fund," was wrested from even the tyrannical Radical Government of the State when our people were threatened with the militia; and robbery by these men, and plunder by their emissaries, was the order of the day. Now, when the people are recovering their prestige, and a venal press and more corrupt politicians are cowering before the demands of the APPEAL and other papers published in the true interest of the citizens and tax-payers of Tennessee, the Governor and the Legislature seek to shield themselves behind a second scape-goat, who has been advised (as we learn) not to kill, but to denationalize himself and so permit their escape from the stern justice that will not be appeased, save by their punishment; if in no other way, in the pillory of public opinion, where for ever they shall remain the scorn, the hissing and the by-word of all honest men. We have no doubt that RUTTER has the documents to prove what we say, and has only been deterred from giving publicity to the whole matter by considerations affecting the interests of Radicalism.

And thus at last we are to have the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, in regard to the stealing of the sacred fund, which BROWNLOW eagerly clutched from the hands of the late Mr. FISHER, in whose possession, under the guardianship of Ex-Gov. HARRIS, it reposed during all the fearful scenes of the war, and against the frequent importunities of the Confederate Government anxious to use all the gold it could procure. Thus we are likely to know where the sacred school fund went to, and who profited by its "final taking off." By the arrest of RUTTER we are to arrive at conclusions that under no other circumstances could be reached; for it is not likely that those who possessed themselves of it in so disgraceful a manner would volunteer an explanation in regard to the fund that would involve themselves in a gross and infamous perfidy. RUTTER is arrested, and for a time must bear the brunt; but, eventually, we believe, he will be able, with the assistance of counsel, to make it plain that he was in this matter but the yielding tool of designing knaves.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

We call the particular attention of persons desiring to make public their business or wants to the advantages of what might be called the cheap column (on our second page) of the APPEAL newspaper, a place where the information of anything for sale, rent or lease, lost, found or wanted, may be given to the public at the least possible cost—a cost so trifling, in fact, that we are sometimes led to wonder that it is not more generally made use of. Two lines, or fourteen average words, or three lines at the most, will be amply sufficient to make known any ordinary want. And this at 10 cents per line will amount to but 20 or 30 cents. Thus a coachman, express-driver, farmer, gardener or hostler, a clerk or salesman, a carpenter, blacksmith, painter, laborer, or mechanic of any trade or profession, a seamstress, cook, chambermaid or house girl, wanting a situation, can, at the trifling expenditure of *ten cents per line*, bring the fact to the public notice and attention. If one has a lease, a house or lot, a horse, cow, or ox, a piano, or a house full of furniture to sell; or if one desires to buy either of these; if one has rooms to rent, or wants to take boarders; or, if any one desires to rent rooms or find board, the simplest, and by far the cheapest way is to put the want in as few words as will make it intelligible, and bring it to the office. If inconvenient to do this, inclose it in an envelope with the money—10 cents per line—and drop it in any one of the city mail boxes, and it will reach us safely, and the advertisement appear in the paper the next morning.

We remind the readers of the APPEAL of the proposition coming from the Evangelical Alliance, signed by the Secretaries of the British, American, French, German, Dutch, Swiss, Swedish and Turkish branches, that the first week of January of the coming year be observed throughout the Christian world as a week of prayer. They say: "The Alliance feels assured that thereby the hearts of Christians will be refreshed, and the hands of those brethren strengthened, who in other places at home and abroad plead before God for the gifts of His grace and the outstretching of His arm to bless His Church and convert a perishing world." They also suggest special topics for consideration on the successive days as follows: Sunday, January 3—Sermons. Subjects: The intercession of the "High Priest over the House of God;" the motive and model of united prayer. *Heb.* x: 19 22. Monday—Confession of sin and thanksgiving for special mercies. Tuesday—The Nations. Wednesday—Families. Thursday—The Churches. Friday—Missions. Saturday—General petitions for a work of grace upon the earth.

The probability is, that there will be an extra session of Congress the coming year. The fact that Gen. GRANT favors it—so the correspondents say—will go a considerable way in bringing about that result. Another reason is said to be the immense amount of business which has accumulated by reason of the time lost in the trial of the President, and in the pursuit of other political objects. The House Military Committee alone, a Washington dispatch informs us, has over nine hundred bills and resolutions for its consideration, and the work before other committees is so great that it will be utterly impossible to get through it during the winter. In fact, in the regular course of business some of the bills before the committees in the House will not even be reached between now and the expiration of this Congress, and there are many important cases pending which are not reckoned in this enumeration.

An election will be held in Florida, on the 29th inst., for a Representative to the Forty-first Congress, ten State Senators, and five Representatives. These Legislative elections are to fill vacancies caused by death and disqualification—the Governor declaring some seats vacant because of the holding of other offices by the members. We understand that it is possible that the Democrats may obtain control of the Senate by the filling of these vacancies. Gen. WM. D BARNES is the Democratic candidate for Congress. HAMILTON, the present Representative, and a negro, WILLIAM U. SAUNDERS, are the Radical candidates. Unless defeat results from criminal apathy, the Democratic candidate will be elected. Gen. BARNES is a native North Carolinian, though a resident of Florida from his youth. He is one of the leading lawyers of his adopted State, and enjoys a deserved and enthusiastic popularity.

GEN. R. E. LEE, believing in the young men of the country becoming as practical as possible, in addition to the schools of civil and mining engineering and practical chemistry, has now in operation at Washington College a practical department for the benefit of young men who wish to become master workmen as carpenters, machinists, etc., in which the students are instructed in the principles of mathematics required, and the use of the tools. This department will be of great service to the country in furnishing thoroughly practical men for the development of the manufacturing interests of the South. We make a suggestion that the wealthy and affluent citizens of our section endow this Department by a combined subscription that will place it beyond the possibility of the future.

The difficulty between the kingdoms of Greece and Turkey remain unsettled, but it is probable that the influence of the great powers will avert war. It is stated that the Turkish commander, Omar Pacha, has pacific orders from his government, except in case of an armed invasion of Turkish territory; and it is stated that the Government at Athens has yet taken no steps of an oppressive character. The re-opening of the Eastern question is deprecated by the great Powers, because war between Turkey and Greece would probably result in another tremendous shock of arms, greater, perhaps, than the Crimean war.

THE bill introduced by Mr. WILSON on the 13th inst., in the Senate, "to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," provides for striking out the word "male" in the first section of the election laws of this District now in force, and that every word in said acts applicable to persons of the male sex shall apply equally to persons of the female sex, so that hereafter women who are inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and citizens of the United States, may vote at all elections, and be eligible to all civil offices in said District, on the same terms and conditions in all respects as men. The bill has been printed.

We find in the Chicago *Local News* the report of a decision of Judge LAWRENCE, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, that is of considerable importance. A majority of the members of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomington voted to connect themselves with the New School body. The minority brought the matter into court, with two questions to be determined—First, whether the majority were competent to make this change in the relations of the church; second, whether the right to vote upon such a question should not be confined to members of the church and denied to those who are simply members of the corporate society. The Circuit Court, before which the case was first tried, decided that the act of the majority was legal, because "it was not perverting the church property to the teaching of new doctrines, but connecting itself with another branch of substantially the same church." Upon the second question the decision was that "the right to vote should not be confined to church members; but upon a question affecting the property of the congregation, the right of persons not members of the church who have largely contributed to the erection of the church and the support of its minister to a voice cannot reasonably be questioned."

We learn that they have in Savannah a railroad ring, that recently "slipped up" (as the phrase is) upon the press and people of that city, and made a railroad purchase that will operate in a manner somewhat similar to what would here have followed the purchase of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad and the Mississippi River Railroad by our "ring:"

"It appears that the Central Railroad, now the most powerful monopoly in the South, has, by purchase, succeeded in gaining control of its rival, the Savannah and Gulf Road, and has thus been enabled to ward off a blow aimed at its power and prosperity by the Macon and Brunswick Road. The *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Augusta, says that the Macon and Brunswick Road will, in the event of the consummation of this transaction, have to look out for a route to the seaboard other than the one now contemplated. If the proposed purchase is closed, the competing lines of boats and railroads, which have furnished low freights to that section, will be broken up."

For Macon and Brunswick read Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and the readers of the APPEAL will at once be able to comprehend what would have followed to Memphis, had the late project of the Railroad Ring of this city succeeded. Our people should take warning by the fate of the people of Augusta.

THE New York correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* writes thus encouragingly: "The depreciation of the credit of the Southern States, under their carpet-bag governments, finds a conspicuous offset in the appreciation of the individual credit of the Southern people. I do not find, in commercial circles, anything so much talked about as the rapidity with which the Southern people are extricating themselves from their difficulties, and getting, as the Yankees say, 'forehanded' with the world. The movement of gold towards the South, to supply the demand from those who wish to place their savings where they may be available in extraordinary contingencies, is regarded as demonstrating that the profits of the late cotton crops have been large. Every just consideration dictates the prosecution of this good work. It may be that the 'love of money is the root of all evil,' but to be out of debt, with a little cash on hand, is a great promoter of good feeling and 'charity,' the greatest of Christian virtues. The 'State debt' outrages can be dealt with in their own proper time; 'wait a little longer.'"

A SOLUTION of our "Indian difficulties" is likely to be reached after the holidays. A Washington correspondent on the 22d inst., writes that "the Indian Peace Commissioners who were to have assembled there this week, will not meet until early in January. Gen. SHERMAN writes that it will be impossible for him to go to Washington before the 5th of January. The other members of the Commission also write in a similar tone. The present condition of Indian affairs, and how an Indian war can be avoided, will be the most important question to be decided. The Commission will undoubtedly renew their former recommendation to have the Indian Bureau made a separate department, taken from the control of the Secretary of the Interior. It is ascertained that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs are unanimous in reporting against the House bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but agreed to a bill embodying the views of the Peace Commission as to a separate department."

THE New Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday publishes what all will be glad to know, that "Owing to the many accidents which have occurred upon the Western and Southern waters of late, the laws regarding pilots are to be rigidly enforced, and hereafter no clemency will be extended for dereliction of duty. The regulations are so full and explicit that there cannot possibly be an accident if pilots will follow them strictly. The hint is given that those interested may take heed and see to it that they do not grow careless and indifferent. The public demands that the inspectors should do their whole duty, and not allow themselves to be swayed from passing sentence, when fault is clearly shown, by appeals made by friends of the families of delinquents."

THE Montgomery *Mail* states that with the Coosa opened up to Greensport, and the Tennessee river relieved of the obstructions at Muscle Shoals, there would remain but a space of thirty miles to be crossed by a steamboat canal for a complete water route through the heart of Alabama, connecting the Ohio river and the rich valleys of East Tennessee. On September 21, a company was organized at Gadsden, Ala., under the amended corporation acts of that State, with a capital stock of $4,500,000, to prosecute an enterprise which, securing uninterrupted navigation from Rome to Mobile and New Orleans, would be of incalculable advantage to a section of country embracing portions of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia.

THE New York *Tribune*, with an effrontery that has scarcely a parallel in American journalism, declares that "the Ku Klux continue their work" in Arkansas zealously, and that "peaceable people are fleeing from their homes." It is by such impudent misrepresentations that the prejudices of Northern Radicals against the Southern people are kept alive.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOV. CHAS. S. MOREHEAD.

THE Vicksburg *Times*, of the 24th, announces the death of the Hon. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, ex-Governor of Kentucky. This sad event occurred at the plantation of Governor MOREHEAD, last Monday night. It appears that his gin-house was announced to be on fire, and that he started at once for the scene of the disaster. As he was hearing the gin, the flames burst through the roof, telling too plainly the story of its doom. The shock was too great. Governor MOREHEAD sank to the earth, and in a moment more his proud spirit had passed away without word or sign. The death of CHARLES S. MOREHEAD will create a void which cannot readily be filled. He was a man of mark and mind, and had filled a large space in the public eye. As a legislator, and the Chief Magistrate of his native State of Kentucky, he won an enviable reputation. In the busy marts of trade, on the highways of commerce, in the lofty places where virtue, patriotism and intellect win their brighest chaplets, in the council chamber, and in the temples of justice, the sudden death of Governor MOREHEAD will cause a pang. Cheeks will grow pale, and eyes be dimmed with unbidden tears, as men hear that a lofty and true-hearted gentleman has passed away forever. Governor MOREHEAD must have been nearly seventy years old, and as an unselfish patriot, an unswerving friend, and a most genial and honorable gentleman, this earth had not his superior.

DR. USHER PARSONS.

DR USHER PARSONS, a well known physician and citizen of Providence, R.I., who died recently in that city, at the advanced age of eighty, was in the year 1811 a surgeon's mate in the United States Navy. In this capacity he was present, under Com. PERRY, at the naval battle on Lake Erie, and was highly commended for his devoted attention to the wounded on the flag-ship Lawrence. He was promoted to be a full surgeon, and at the time of his death was the only surviving commissioned officer of PERRY'S fleet. About 1823, he retired from the navy, and after passing a year or two at Dartmouth College as Professor of Anatomy, established himself in general practice in Providence, and occupied a professor's chair in Brown University, Providence, R. I. He was the author of several medical and biographical works.

HON. SIDNEY C. POSEY.

THE Florence (Ala.) *Journal* of Wednesday comes to us in mourning for the Hon. SIDNEY C. POSEY, who died in that place on the 22d inst. in the sixty-seventh year of his age. The *Journal*, in a becoming obituary, says of him: "As a legislator, he was conscientious; as a judge, upright and impartial; no stain soiled the ermine of his official robe. An affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, a Christian contrite and sincere, a neighbor and friend unostentatiously kind, as a man honest in all the walks of life, verifying the immortal language of POPE:

'An honest man's the noblest work of God.'"

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Boston *Post* states that the Government has ascertained that the pretended disclosures of vast sums being due the late Confederacy by French and English firms are all humbug. The Confederacy had drawn to the last dollar in money, and about all that could be found to which the Government of the United States could lay claim, was property which had not been shipped, or being shipped, had not been delivered prior to the surrender of the Confederate armies, and was ordered back to the port of shipment. Some of the property has since been discovered by disputes arising among the parties concerned in the sale and shipment. In the suits of the United States vs. Trenholm & Co., it was agreed that judgment should be confessed for a reasonable amount by the defendants, but this they have failed to do up to the present time, and the Government will, on the 1st of January next, proceed to take judgment, in Charleston, if not in England, for $500,000.

THE Little Rock *Gazette* of the 24th says that BROOKS, of Phillips, who represents the extreme wing of the Radical party, and has come to be the recognized leader of that faction, whose speech in the Arkansas Legislature a correspondent of the APPEAL adverted to a few days since, was severely rebuked in the house on Friday, just before adjournment. A bill offered by himself a few days since, and then in the hands of the Committee on Judiciary, purporting to legalize the Governor's martial law proclamations, military commissions, etc., was called for, but could not be procured. The committee had been too much occupied to examine into the subject, so the pet measure of this violent man will slumber until after the recess, if not indefinitely.

THE Charleston *News* says that Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, at a dinner party given to him the other day at the Charleston Hotel, by a few leading citizens, said that "it would surprise the people of the South, and still more surprise the people of the North to know—what is a fact—that the best cotton factory of its size and kind in America is to be found in the city of Augusta, Georgia; and that in looking at the subject from a manufacturer's point of view, taking the productions per hand and per spindle, and comparing them with the work in other mills running on the same class of goods, he found that these Southern goods were equal to any of their kind seen in the Northern markets.

The initial number of the Cairo *Evening Democrat* reached us last evening. It is owned by JOHN H. OBERLY & Co, and is edited, we presume, by the senior member of the firm. It is neatly and clearly printed, is a great improvement on any of the Cairo papers that we have ever seen, and judging by its present tone will be as thorough-paced a Democratic organ as the old *Democrat* was under Mr. OBERLY'S editorial management. (We wish friend OBERLY, and those associated with him, all the success they can desire.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, a Bohemian of some literary merit, has disgraced himself and his profession by an attempt at an impossibility—viz: to belittle the military renown of STONEWALL JACKSON and asperse his name. GEORGE, like many others in the world, has brains, but they are not balanced. This last effort of his proves that either he has moments of insanity, or the assinine side of his nature has lately got the better of him.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 26.—A desperate fight between negroes and Germans occurred in a ball room on Christmas eve. At the commencement of the trouble the lights were put out, and the greater part of the fight took place in the dark. Five persons were injured, and nine negroes were arrested.

The *Herald* says the question of the proposed Indian debt will go over to the next Congress.

A Lynn special to the *News* says: A fire broke out in the Lyceum Hall about midnight and extended to Frazer's building and Borbin's new block, which were totally destroyed. The fire is now under control, and the loss will not be as great as was thought before the arrival of the Boston engines, and will not probably exceed $300,000.

A break occurred this evening in the main gas pipe on Bowery, in front of the Olympic. The escaping gas forced its way through the ground under the theater, and was first discovered in the ticket office. An officer was sent below with a light, when on entering the vault the gas ignited, burning him severely. The gas continued burning during the performance of the play, without the audience, however, being aware of the circumstance, and every precaution was taken to guard against a panic.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: An inspection of the Peruvian monitors resulted in the Board reporting that they were unfit for sea. They will sail next week for Pensacola for repairs, before taking their final departure. If the report is true, the Peruvian Government has been badly swindled in the sale, and a month may intervene before they sail for Peru.

FOREIGN.

ATHENS, December 26.—The Greek Chambers have acceded to the demand for the approval of an extraordinary credit to the amount of one hundred million drachmas; also for the extraordinary levies of men for the army and navy as called for by the Government, and reported in the cable dispatch of 23d inst.

LONDON, December 26.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr Dilkerson, an eminent journalist, denouncing the violence by the British at Yung-Chow, China. Dilkerson says such acts will be more dangerous to peace between Great Britain and the United States than the Alabama claims. The *Times* agrees with Dilkerson, and pronounces the outrage a violation of the existing treaties, and justly offensive to the Chinese Government.

Andy Johnson has received a deputation from citizens desirous of founding a colony in Nebraska. Johnson encouraged them.

A dispatch from Athens states that two Turkish ships have been placed on the coast of Corigo to prevent the departure of Greeks for Crete.

A dispatch from Athens, 24th Dec, says that the Grecian Chamber has voted the money asked for by the Government. The Chamber has also granted the Government full power to raise more, if need be, and has made extraordinary levies of men for the army and navy.

The *Times* this morning has another long editorial on the subject of the Alabama claims. The people of both England and America, the *Times* says, are uneasy in regard to the relations which are to exist in future between the two nations. This uneasiness arises from the true state of negotiations pending on the Alabama question. The *Times* believes that Mr. Seward himself obstructs the true sentiment, but believes the question will be finally adjusted under the incoming administration of Grant.

Reverdy Johnson is not likely to be removed by the new administration but will be permitted to remain and complete the work already begun. If Seward seeks the delay of this important question he removes; but the basis of the protocol already agreed upon by Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson, which must remain fixed, and will sooner or later command the consent of both countries.

The case of Romero was undecided. A project of amnesty had been presented in Congress, and was under discussion. The journals generally, and also Gen. Palaccio, advocate clemency.

MADRID, December 26.—It is said that Russia urges the United States to take part in the Turkey and Greece difficulty.

MARSEILLES December 26—After the allies failed at Vellita, the Brazilian ironclads attacked the place and failed.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, December 26.—The city was much excited yesterday by the reported success of the revolutionists. It is thought the reports are started to cause an outbreak in the city, but everything is quiet.

Advices from Mexico state that 2000 laborers were engaged in constructing the Vera Cruz Railroad.

Gen. Cauto had been sent to Durango. Gen. Durango was operating against Escobedo.

Petitions had been sent to Congress asking for the abolition of the death penalty, for the creation of a Bank of Hypothecation, and for the construction of a railroad from the capital, Oxia, to the Pacific Ocean.

The financial and commercial condition of the republic was critical. Congress has approved the project of allowing free export of minerals. A subvention of fifteen dollars per ton is to be granted as assets constructional in the republic. Preparations for working petroleum have commenced in Ozois.

The formation of New Leon into colonies had been conceded by Congress. The question of forming the new State of Hidalgo was under discussion. Also a proposition to export gold and silver bars under the same duty as coined money. Congress had organized a grand jury to try Mejia and Romero. Mejia was found not guilty.

Advices from Hayti state that Jasmel continued closely besieged on the 9th inst. The garrison had repulsed the pickets. Both parties sustained heavy losses. Salnave's men fever have about left the coast. The revolutionists are confident of fortifying the interior.

Advices from Venezuela state that Gens. Domingo and Roperto, nephews of Monag, son of the deceased President Monag, are candidates for the Presidency. The country was tranquil.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, December 26.—The Supreme Court has decided that the enactment of the liquor license law last winter did not repeal the law known as the liquor nuisance act, or the sixth section of the eighty-seventh chapter of general laws, which is as follows: "All buildings, places, or tenements, occupied to for prostitution, lewdness or illegal gambling, or used for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be deemed common nuisances." The law, it is well known, allows the prosecution of both the occupant of and the owner of the building accused. The decision is quite a surprise, and an unpleasant one, to many parties who have been complained of under the act, and whose cases have awaited this decision.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—The fractional currency printed during the week amounted to $455,000; shipments, $326,289; National Bank currency issued, $94,810; amount in circulation, $299,767,044; fractional currency destroyed, $290,184.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—Inspector General Ayres, of Gen. Rousseau's staff, left yesterday for the disturbed portions of Arkansas, under orders to examine into the condition of affairs and report the same.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 26.—Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens, widow of Augustus N. Dickens, a brother of Charles Dickens, the celebrated novelist, committed suicide yesterday at No. 568 North Clark street, by taking an overdose of morphine. She leaves three children. She has suffered much of late from poverty, being dependent almost entirely upon her friends for the necessaries of life.

The acrimonious controversy growing out of the conduct of her distinguished brother in law, Charles Dickens, toward Mrs. Dickens on the occasion of his visit to this country, will be remembered by all.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—It has been raining throughout the State for the last three days. For the twenty-four hours ending at eight o'clock a. m., the rain guage shows one and a half inches.

The first and second mates of the ship Santee were to day sentenced to the State prison—the first, two years, and the second, one year—for inhuman treatment of two apprentice boys, during a voyage from New York.

The steamer Colorado, from Panama, which arrived yesterday, reports another rich strike, equal, if not superior, to the famous Eberhardt mine, in the White Pine District, Nevada, estimated to be worth fifteen hundred dollars per ton.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, December 26.—Gabriel Martin and his two maiden sisters, residing in Columbia county, were murdered and robbed on Thursday night—their house set on fire and the bodies consumed. Suspicion is said to rest on some negroes residing in the neighborhood, as the perpetrators of the deed.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, December 26.—River rising. Six feet four inches water in the canal. Navigation above the falls is suspended on account of the ice. Weather cloudy and cold.

CAIRO, December 26.—Up, Minneola, 8 p.m. Down, Mary Houston, 7 a.m.; Glasgow, 2 p.m.; Lumbany, 3 p.m.

River rose five inches. River rises five inches. Weather cloudy. Four inches of snow fell last night.

PITTSBURG, December 26.—River three feet ten inches and falling.

Weather cold. Mercury 25°.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—Arrived, Sam. J. Hale, from Memphis Departed, Argosy, for New Orleans, and Silver Moon, for Memphis.

Snow has been falling all day. The river is full of ice, and navigation is nearly suspended. River rising slowly with seven feet nine inches in the channel.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—Flour unchanged; family $7 40@8. Wheat $1 75. Corn steady; yellow $1 35. Oats 58c. Cotton 28½. Whisky 91. Mess pork $25 50. Bulk meats 11, 13S, and 14½c. Lard 16½c. Green meats 10, 12½ and 13c. Butter 38@40c. Eggs 32@33c. Coffee and Sugar dull.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—Tobacco unchanged; Superfine flour $6@6 75. Wheat $2@2 20. Corn 58@60c. Oats 55c. Pork $27 50. Bulk meats and lard dull and nothing doing. Whisky 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 26.—Cotton 23c. Hogs 9@9½c gross. Mess pork $8. Bacon—Clear rib sides 17½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 15½c. Sugar cured hams 19½c. Lard, prime leaf 15c. Flour $5 50@6 00. Wheat $1 80@1 90. Oats $8 @90c. Corn 60c. Rye $1 40.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—Cotton stiffer. Middling 24c. Sales 600 bales; receipts, 1091; exports, 1867. Gold 35¾, sterling 47. Commercial 42@42½. New York sight ½ discount. Flour very firm. Low grades scarce. Superfine $6 50@7 75; treble, $8@8 50. Corn easier, 78c. Oats, none on landing, 70c asked. Bran dull, $1 40 nominal, prime $17. Pork dull; nominally $28 75@29. Bacon shoulders 13c; clear 16½@16½; hams 19@19½c. Lard, choice, 16½; keg 18c. Sugar and molasses active and firm. Common sugar 9@9½; prime 12@12½; yellow clarified 12½@13c. Common to choice molasses 64@66; prime 68@70c. Western rectified whiskey steady at 91@92. Coffee quiet; fair 18½@19c; prime 19½@20c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Cotton sales 1200 bales at 25c for middling uplands. Flour, superfine, $5 90@6 05. Whisky, $1. Wheat, $1 60@1 70. Sugar, Cuba, 10½@11c. Rice, 9@9½c. Gold, 34¾@35. Old Tennessee, $93@95; new, 68@.

STATE ITEMS.

From the Nashville Banner.]

THE JANUARY INTEREST.

Col. G. W. Blackburn, Comptroller of State, left the city last evening for New York, to complete arrangements for the payment of the interest due on the State debt the first day of next month. He informs us that the interest to be paid amounts to about $900 000. The railroads will have paid, by the first of January, to the credit of the State at New York city, in cash and coupons, the amount of $450,000. About two thirds of this amount has already been paid, and is at the disposal of the Comptroller.

There is on deposit in New York, in favor of the State, $130,812 82. This sum has been lying there for some time past.

The Comptroller will take with him, in drafts and checks, $160 000. The total of the amounts named is $740 0.0, which substracted from the $900,000, the interest to be paid, leaves the sum of $159,137 18 to be provided for. Mr. Blackburn says he will borrow the least possible amount necessary to pay off the interest on six months time, although it will not be allowed to run that long. To show the present condition of the Treasury and the ability of the State to cancel its indebtedness as it may hereafter fall due, we give the following statement, drawn from official sources:

On the first of last November, Comptroller Blackburn borrowed of the First National Bank, of New York, the sum of $400,000 with which to pay off the July interest, the same to be paid by the first of January, 1869. He commenced to cancel this debt on the fifth of November, and by the thirtieth of the same month he had paid the whole amount of $400,000. This was done, too, without any serious drain upon the Treasury, for, during the whole time, and up to the present moment, there was not any hour in which the Treasury was without sufficient funds to pay the running expenses of the State and all other bills which were presented. In fact, the State exchequer has not at any time during that period been empty.

The July interest has been paid long ago.

The defeat of the "Omnibus Bill" has given confidence in the ability of the State to pay all of its indebtedness, and has rendered the prompt payment of the interest which may hereafter accrue on her bonds comparatively certain. With as thoroughly honest and prudent a man as Comptroller Blackburn in charge of the State credit, we need have no fears for the future—*unless* the General Assembly should see fit to persist in the policy of reckless expenditure which has hitherto characterized its legislation.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

The Gallatin *Examiner* gives the following account of an attempt made upon the life of a young man named Johnson, recently from Texas: "He had come on a visit, and was at the house of Mr. Kirkpatrick, and was called out to the front gate by some person unknown, after night. He went out and came up to a horseman, and approached very close. While leaning upon the neck of the horse he was fired at by the rider, the ball passing through his hat downwards on his neck and back without harm. The assassin turned his horse and fled, firing two more shots at Johnson, who snapped his pistol at him. Who the person was is not certainly known."

FATAL NEGRO AFFRAY.

Two colored men, Rice Wooten and Alexander Gleaves, members of a hook and ladder company in Nashville, got into a fight in the engine house and the former was shot through the heart. Gleaves acted entirely in self-defense, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

TO MERCHANTS!

CLOSING SALE OF

WINTER DRY GOODS!

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE WINTER STOCK OF

JEANS,
LINSEYS,
KERSEYS, ETC.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MENKEN BROTHERS,

No. 263 Cor. Main & Court Streets

HARTFORD INSURANCE AGENCY

No. 15 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

FIRE AND INLAND POLICIES PROMPTLY ISSUED & UPON EQUITABLE TERMS

DWELLING HOUSES INSURED AT VERY CHEAP RATES

Capital Represented, : : : : : $8,000,000 00

☞ Life and Accident Insurance, at Low Cash or Participating Rates, can be obtained, and Policies Granted from this Office.

de27 3m BUTLER & BOOTH, General Agents.

MARRIED.

MYERS—McGOWAN—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in DeSoto county, Miss., by the Rev. Mr. McClamrock, Mr. W. F. MYERS, of Farmington, Mo., to Miss MATTIE McGOWAN.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PATTISON—The friends and acquaintances of Col. Geo. Pattison and family are requested to attend the funeral of RUFUS K. PATTISON, from the Second Presbyterian Church, this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

NOTICE.

AN election will be held by the Stockholders of the Merchants National Bank, at the banking house, on MONDAY, January 25, 1869 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to elect Nine Directors for said Bank for the ensuing Year.

de27 10t H. A. PARTEE, Cashier.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Lafayette Lodge No. 289, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication, this Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating St. John's Day, and also to install the officers elect. All E. A.'s and transient brethren in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order H. COWPER THWAIT,
CARLTON CURTIS, Secretary. S. W. as W. M.
de27 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Desoto Lodge No. 209, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication, at said Lodge, at their hall, in Odd Fellows' Building, this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating St. John's Day, and also to install the officers elect. All F. A.'s and transient brethren in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of H. J. LYNN, W. M.
W. H. BUTTS, Secretary. de27 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Argonaut Lodge, No. 168 F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication, at their hall, this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating St. John's Day.

All F. A.'s and transient brethren in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order JOHN ZENT, W. M.
JOHN BRAMISH, Secretary. de27 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of South Memphis Lodge, No. 12, F. and A. M. are hereby notified to attend a special communication this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating St. Joan's Day, and also to install the officers elect.

All F. A.'s and transient brethren in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of A. J. WHEELER, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Secty. de27 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Kilwinning Lodge No. 341, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication, this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating St. John's Day.

All F. A.'s and transient brethren in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of GEO. MELLERSH, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Secretary. de27 1t

A Store for Rent.

A fine Stand for Business on Jefferson Street, near the old Planters' Bank. Apply to

J. J. ANDREWS,
de27 1t *Commercial Hotel.*

Bankrupt Sale of Unencumbered Real-Estate and Personal Property.

In the several matters of Coolidge & Cooper and S. H. Melcher & Co., A. A. Burleson, L. T. Tisdale, Wilson Slaughter and T. J. Green, Thos. Aydlett, M. Elias, Wm. B Booker, R. P. Bolling, Abner Bland, Samuel Gabay, A. A. Hill, D. Kaufman & Co., Southworth, Nance & Co., In Bankruptcy at Memphis, Tennessee.

By virtue of orders of sale entered in the above matters by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy on the respective dates below mentioned, I will proceed to sell, on

Monday, January 18, 1869,

To the highest and best bidder, FOR CASH, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Memphis, Tenn. see, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., and commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, all the right, title and interest, legal and equitable, which belonged to said several bankrupts at the dates of filing their respective petitions in bankruptcy, in and to the real-estate and personal property described as follows, to-wit: All the bills of exchange, bonds, promissory notes, securities, debts, demands, claims, equities, accounts, books of account, choses in action, and all and singular the personal effects and assets of said bankrupts of every kind and description.

Also, the following:

In the matter of Coolidge & Cooper and S. H. Melcher & Co.: Order entered November 6, 1868. Three hundred and twenty acres of land in Tippah county, Miss.

In the matter of A. A. Burleson: Order entered November 6, 1

Advertisements in this column Published at 10 cents per line, each insertion. The cheapest and most conspicuous advertising known to the newspaper world.

WANTS.

LAND WANTED.—Any one desirous of selling low, for cash, from 3 to 6 acres of Land, with or without improvements, just outside the city, can find a buyer by calling at 52 Fehsle street. d-27 1w*

WANTED.—A good COOK. Apply to room No. 7 Waldran Block, No. 149 Main. de18 tf

WANTED.—A situation as BOOK-KEEPER by a man of several years' experience in first-class houses. The applicant was born and raised in the city, has a large circle of acquaintances, and can produce the best of business references for honesty and capacity. Will be ready to take a situation on January 1st. Address Q. Z. M., at this office. de6 1w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The LEETWICH GARDEN, situated (4) four miles from Court Square, on Old Raleigh road, containing seventeen (17) acres in high state of cultivation, with a large orchard of select fruits, two comfortable cottage residences on the place, with all necessary out-houses, wells, cisterns, etc., and a large amount of hotbed sash. The most complete market garden near the city. Apply to J. H. CASH, City Inspector. d-27 1f

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Offices and Rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, N. E. corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, second floor, Postoffice Building. de22 1m

FOR RENT.—A very desirable BRICK RESIDENCE, convenient to business. Apply to Mrs. BROWN, No. 18 Mulberry street. de18

FOR RENT.—A neat one-story COTTAGE, with seven rooms and kitchen, large shady yard, garden and stable, situated in a retired neighborhood, on Rayburn avenue, near Jackson street. Possession from 1st January. Terms, $30 a month. Apply to Dr. GILBERT, 57 South side Court Square. d 18tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR RENT.—The Richardson Farm, on the Mississippi river, four miles below Raudolph, Tenn., will be rented cheap for the year 1869 to a responsible party. The farm contains four hundred and thirty-two acres of land in cultivation and under a good fence, and has four dwellings, outbuildings, etc. Apply to GAGE & FISHER, No. 308 Front street, or to J. R. PALMER, Covington, Tenn. de16 2w

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 58, opposite the St. Agnes Academy, and the terminus of the street cars. Contains eight rooms besides kitchen and servants' room; two good cisterns, stable, fruit trees, etc. For terms apply to COALTER BOYD. de2 1f 28 Main street.

FOR RENT.—Main Street Stores and excellent Offices for rent—Cellars, First and Second Floors and Sleeping Rooms, moderate to prompt tenants. W. A. Wheatley, 260 Main. nov21 1m Agent, P. C. BETHELL.

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. oc27

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A fine COTTON PLANTATION for sale or rent—about 500 acres in cultivation; produces a bale to the acre, and above all ordinary overflows. About 25 miles below Memphis. O. A. STEVALL. dec7 30dys 327 Main street.

LAND FOR SALE.—A tract of 87 acres, lying opposite Frey's Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; sold by John D. Martin to J. A. Wickersham. It is about 18 miles from Memphis, and a fine site for a country residence. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, Postoffice Building, Memphis. de20 2w

STONEWALL FOR SALE.

OWING to the failing health of JAMES STEWART (who has been in charge of the premises as manager and partner for the last twenty-five years), STONEWALL, a farm containing about 1250 acres of the choicest portion of the estate of the late DAVID CRAIGHEAD, situated in the bend of Island No. 54, Arkansas side, is now offered for sale.

There are on the place about 150 acres cleared, well fenced, and now in cotton and corn; one hundred acres in the cypress timber, to which from the bank of the river is, in complete running order, a tramway provided with railroad tracks, convenient for bringing lumber for shipment. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with oak, ash, walnut, cottonwood, etc. It is well loved, and a large portion of the timber is entirely above the highest floods. There are also on the place comfortable houses, negro quarters, a gin and cotton press, barns, stables, a fine apple and a peach orchard, and everything in complete running order. Also, a number of relative hands, who have been on the place for years, who may be employed by the purchaser. Also, mules, horses, stock hogs, oxen, etc., sufficient to work it, and valued at about $4000. These latter, it will be desirable to dispose of to the purchaser of the land.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES STEWART, on the Premises,
W. DAVIS, 262 Front Street, Memphis,
CRAIGHEAD, BREAST & GIBSON,
Nashville, Tenn.,

St. Louis Republican and Cincinnati Commercial (Dailies) copy one month, and send bill to D. P. Hadden, 262 Front street, Memphis.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

"PEABODY" hat, Francisco & Wiggin.

GEO. PATTISON & CO., Books and Stationery. tf

FURS, Furs, Furs, cheap at Wheaton & Co's. 1w

NEW style silk dress Hats, very fine and cheap, at Wheaton & Co's. 1w

WANTED TO RENT—A dwelling with five or six rooms. One with stable attached preferred. M. HOCHSTADTER, 2t 259 Main street.

HOSIERY and wool nett goods lower than any other house in town, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. tf

FRESH turkeys, chickens, eggs and butter, at C. C. Jackson's, 59 Adams street. tf

You can have old felt hats made into the new style, "Alpine," by M. Cohen, 384 Main street. 1w

POCKET Knives—a fine assortment just received at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s, 317½ Main street. tf

OLD RELIABLE.—The best of Pittsburg coal, lump, nut and slack, sold by Bigley, Mellersh & Co., South Court and Main streets, Bethel Block. Rates always as low as the lowest. tf

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL SCRIP for sale, in amounts to suit tax-payers, at Emmet Savings Institution, No. 6 Madison street. tf

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING—One of Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic-stitch Sewing Machines, which combines the useful with the ornamental. Salesroom 325 Main street. 1w

OPERA CLOAKS, suitable for Christmas and New Year presents, at less than New York cost, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. tf

GOODYEAR & FALLS, Druggists and Apothecaries, 281 Main street, between Court and Madison streets, are now ready to supply their customers with pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, fancy and toilet articles. Prescriptions will receive special attention. 1w

THE PEABODY HOTEL is now open for the reception of transient guests and boarders. Price per day, $4 00. Day Board, $40 per month. We will be glad to welcome our old friends and guests. tf D. COCKRELL & SONS.

GOOD Hats, Caps and Furs, very cheap at Wheaton & Co's, 199 Main st. 1w

FURNITURE.—Fifteen sets of fine and plain furniture, carpets, hair and cotton mattresses, for sale cheap by Mrs. E. Smith, 417 Main street. Call and get bargains tjal

GIFT BOOKS, GIFT BOOKS, in endless variety and style—finest assortment in the city, at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s, 317½ Main street. tf

We sell the most elegant dress goods lower than any house in town. Rice & Engel. tf

CHRISTMAS furs for children at Francisco & Wiggin, under Peabody Hotel. 4t

A FULL line of Cardinal Damask, Cornice and Tassels, at New York prices, for thirty days, at 375 Main street. tf J. GRIESHABER.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

Another Warning Against Carelessness with Firearms.

Some time during Christmas day a young man named Robert Carter, in a house on Vance street, near the Bayou, while standing on the stairs, was firing his pistol at the ceiling above him. In the act of cocking it and throwing it back over his shoulder it was discharged, and the ball struck young Scott McGehee, a boy of about sixteen years, who was stading behind him on the stairway, in the forehead just above one eye, entering his brain. Death ensued about three hours afterward. It is stated that Carter became almost frantic at what he had done, and attempted to use the pistol upon himself. The affair was as purely accidental as a case of such gross carelessness can be.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN NEGROES.—An affray occurred on Christmas day on St. Martin street, near Ferguson's old brick yard, between two negroes, in which one of them was shot dead and the other mortally wounded. No further particulars of the affair were obtainable yesterday.

MURDER.—Lewis Street was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with the murder of a man whose name would not learn, at McGhee's Station, about three miles out on the Pigeon Roost road. The prisoner was brought before Squire Griffith, who, after a brief examination, committed him without bail for trial. A white boy testified that Street fired twice at deceased, who, it is said, was shot through the heart.

ONE W. E. GREEN, more or less crazed with benzine, was arrested at the corner of Desoto and Beal streets, for shooting at Mr. Lazzarino, proprietor of a fruit stand. The bullet gave the seller of oranges quite a narrow escape, breaking a glass jar just over his head.

PAPIER Mache Window Shades, at very low figures, at 375 Main street. tf J. GRIESHABER.

SHOT GUNS.—In order to make room for a large assortment of Guns to arrive from the best English manufacturers, we are offering our present stock until the 1st of January at exceedingly low figures. ORGILL BROS. & CO., 2t 30 and 32, Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Elder T. W. Caskey will preach at Linden street Christian Church to-day at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m.

THE members of the Memphis Steam Fire Department return their heartfelt thanks to Wm. McLear, our present County Tax Collector, for his kind Christmas present.

LOST—Near the State Female College, a lady's plain gold watch with chain and pin attached. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery to Cunningham, Wicks & Malone, No. 15 Union street.

CRANBERRIES, Cider and Buckwheat Flour just received by H. S. King & Co., 226 Second street. 2t

MEETING OF ISRAELITES.—The annual meeting of the Hebrew Relief Association will be held at the Memphis Club Rooms, on Sunday the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. The President, Mr. N. D. Menken, will read the annual report.

200 dozen ladies' linen cuffs and collars lower than any house in town. Rice & Engel. tf

THE EAGLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 344 Main street, has the largest and best retail assortment of boots and shoes in the Southwest. The very best custom work done to order. Call and examine our goods, or leave your measure, and we guarantee to make a good fit or no pay.

LADIES, don't forget the handsome beau. Buy him a nice cane at Francisco & Wiggin's. 4t

A COMPLAINT was made yesterday before Squire Kiernan by Solomon Heck, charging Jas. Perez, A. Perez and H. Gutenberg with assaulting one David Levy with intent to kill. The case was continued.

JOE. LOCKE, 236½ Main st., has Scrap from Prison Table by Col. Joe. Barbiere. Also, Leslie, Harper, Godey's, Demorest, Lippincott, Eclectic, and hosts of other publications for January. Leslie's Weekly, with picture of Grant at capture of City of Mexico, Banner of the South, Father A. J. Ryan's paper, Harper's Bazar, Waverly, Sporting Times, Days Doings, Western World, Literary Album, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, and New York dailies received by every mail. Books and Stationery, Base Ball's, etc. tf

LOOK at the cheap goods at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. tf

THE STEAM MAN ECLIPSED—BEAR AHEAD.—The greatest curiosity of the season is now on exhibition at the most and game store of J. D. Edwards, No. 278 Second street, whose store will be filled from this time with the choicest delicacies of the season. Fish, the largest and freshest; turkeys, the fattest and heaviest; celery, the whitest and most brittle; oysters superior to any in the city, all to be sold cheap, as his motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and see him, as he intends to let no one leave his house without buying. tf

THE HOLIDAY silk dress Hat at Wheaton & Co's., 199 Main street. 1w

1000 men's hats at $1, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. tf

GRACE CHURCH.—Services at 11 o'clock a.m., and at 3 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock a.m. Sunday School Festival on Monday, 2 o'clock.

CHOICE READING at Joe Locke's news stand, 236½ Main street. He always has on hand the latest principal magazines, weeklies and dailies. Give him a call. tf

A MAN named Tracy was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before 'Squire Griffith, on a charge of shooting at a policeman with intent to kill, on the night of the 27th of November. The 'Squire committed him for trial.

A CELEBRATED doctor said that wet feet caused nearly all the sickness. Vacuum Oil will prevent boots and shoes from leaking, and also preserve the leather. Save your health. You can buy it at No. 40 Jefferson street, and also best coal oil, soaps, lamps, tin ware, pitch, rosin, wagon grease, etc. 2t

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY.—We would advise all who love a good dinner on Christmas day (and who does not?) to call upon the old and reliable caterer, V. D. Fuchs, at his old stand, No. 41 Jefferson street, and their wants will be supplied. His establishment is crowded with good things. 1w

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!—If you want to arrange an elegant Christmas tree or toys, etc., for your children call on A. Castelberg & Co., No. 188 Poplar street, opposite the market house; you will also find a large assortment of nice fresh cakes and candies, plain and fancy. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. 1w

THE best dry ash wood in quantities to suit purchasers, at the foot of Market street, mouth of Wolf river. 1w

OFFICE CITY TAX COLLECTOR,
MEMPHIS, December 15, 1868.

A penalty of *ten* per cent. will accrue on all unpaid taxes for the forty-first corporate year, on the 1st of January next. Parties who wish to avoid this heavy penalty, will do well to settle, as the law regulating the collection of taxes will be rigidly enforced. JNO. H. BOWEN, 2w City Tax Collector.

MINCE PIES, mince meat, cakes, candies, fruits, toys for Christmas trees, and everything nice and fresh in the confectionery line, at Berton's, corner Fourth and Poplar streets, at prices to suit the times. Orders solicited. 2w

DEATH OF MR. REUBEN PATTISON.

Was it an Accident?

This unfortunate young man, wounded on Thursday evening by a skyrocket, died on Friday morning about 5 o'clock. He had lost so much blood, and the physical system had sunk so low, that amputation was not attempted. The vital forces could not rally from the terrible shock, and he expired, after everything possible had been done to save his life.

We hear this affair spoken of frequently as an "accident." If a man, careless of consequences, discharges a musket loaded with ball and buckshot into a crowd, and somebody is killed, is it an "accident?" No. The act by which young Pattison lost his life was one of criminal recklessness and disregard of life. The guilty wretch who perpetrated it knows and feels full well that no excuse of "accident" could palliate the deed, and hides himself away, trembling with fear of exposure and punishment. Can he not be ferreted out? Shall a wretch who thus trifles with human life go unwhipped of justice? This reporter, in his relations to the public as a journalist, is necessarily opposed to lynch law, but it would not grieve him personally to see a scoundrel who thus tampers with public safety swinging by the neck from a lamp-post. No one could feel otherwise who saw that unhappy young man lying upon his back in a pool of gore, bleeding his life away, and looking with dispairing eyes upon the pitying faces about him, while the heart-broken father and brother stood by in agony deeper than any tears and lamentations could express. We pray never to witness so sad a spectacle again.

JUVENILE and Toy Books—a beautiful assortment very low, at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s, 317½ Main street. tf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that, on Tuesday next, at noon, W. H. Passmore & Co. will sell at public auction, on the ground, without reserve, several valuable lots in the Hoffman Division, fronting on Auction street and the Raleigh and Covington roads. These lots are very desirable, being within a few minutes walk of Main street, and in a first class neighborhood. We advise parties desirous of making a good and permanent investment to attend the sale, as the title is clear and indisputable.

OLD CLOTHING MADE NEW.—Thos. H. Hunt & Co., No. 246 Second street, are prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, dying and scouring. They will make old clothes look as good as bran new, and that at a cost which, compared with new ones, is almost nothing. By a new process the original luster and shape of the garment is preserved in an astonishing manner. Gentlemen will consult economy by sending Hunt & Co. their old garments. 2t

SIX thousand dollars' worth Window Shades and Wall Paper, at New York prices, at 375 Main street. nov24 tf J. GRIESHABER.

War in Arkansas.

NOTICE TO ALL—222 Main street, Taylor and McEwen's old stand. Hurrah for cheap goods, just from Augusta, Ark., the seat of war. We would respectfully call the attention of citizens of Memphis, as well as citizens of Arkansas and the public generally, to our stock of general merchandize, consisting of dry goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, gents' furnishing goods, amounting to $40,000; all of which must be closed out at low figures within sixty days, as the credit of the firm demands upon payment within that time. I mean what I say, and all those who are desirous of patronizing a *refugee* will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I must close out within sixty days, and consequently must sell cheaper than anybody. JAKE SIMONS.
2t Formerly of Augusta, Ark.

CHRISTMAS comes but once a year. You can well afford to buy your wife or sweet heart a nice set of furs. Francisco & Wiggin's is the place to buy 4t

GREAT SALE OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIOSITIES, SHELLS, ETC.—At Futtic Auction, salesroom of Royster, Irgevant & Co., northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, commencing Saturday, December 26, at 7 p.m.—To continue the ensuing week at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. each day. The finest collection ever brought to this city. A direct importation by Boyton Agency of New York and Philadelphia. An immense assortment of rare and beautiful Shells, a variety of ingenious and exquisite Oriental workmanship, magnificent inlaid work, lacquer, pearl, straw, precious woods, cabinets, tables, stands, boxes, trays, chequer-boards, etc.; Japanese books, maps, pictures, etc.; bamboo baskets, French and Italian fancy shell work, etc. A rare opportunity for beautiful holiday presents. Attention of ladies particularly invited.
6t T. BOYTON, Importers' Agent.

ALL new style Hats, cheap, at Wheaton & Co's. 1w

GREAT variety of ladies' gloves at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. tf

MESSRS. BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO. are prepared to furnish, at the very shortest notice, hotels, factories or private dwellings with coal or wood in any quantity or of any quality. Call at their office, corner South Court and Main streets, and leave your orders for coal. 2t

SIGN PAINTING.—Nothing so sets off a store, office, or place of business, as a handsome, well painted and artistic sign. Besides telling the mere business, or bringing a man's name before the people, it is an ornament. Messrs Hook & LaGrill, Monroe street, between Main and Second streets, are artists in this line, and have made some of the most beautiful signs in the city. Those in need of such work should call on these gentlemen. Our attention was called yesterday to one of their signs, painted for the Ætna Insurance Company, on one of their large front windows. It is one of the most beautiful specimens of ornamental sign painting we ever saw, in coloring, shading and proportion, and is highly creditable to the artist who executed it.

A NEGRO POSTOFFICE ROBBER.—Wm. Hayden, a colored man, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the postoffice in Mobile, and yesterday Detective Garrity started with him for Mobile. When arrested he had $300 and a gold watch.

STEALING CLOTH.—Lafayette White, colored, was arraigned before 'Squire Kiernan yesterday, charged with stealing a bolt of cloth, and was sent before the Criminal Court under bond of $2000

CUMBERLAND, WARREN AND COFFEE counties, of this State, have organized immigration societies; and although but a short time at work, already begin to realize the benefits of judicious labor in a steady flow of population and wealth from older States. When such societies shall have been extensively established all over the State, it will then become necessary to devise a simple and cheap plan by which that class of people who would be likely to come here, or who would be most desirable as immigrants, may be enlightened on the vital questions of our internal affairs, the capabilities of our soil, the advantages of our climate, and the genial character of our social habits.

COLD WEATHER and the holidays seem promotive of matrimony, as witness the following marriage certificates, returned to the office of John League, County Clerk, for the week ending December 26th: J. C. Walker and Miss Alice G. Willis; Daniel McCrea and Miss Frances White; Abraham Daviney and Mrs. Cornelia Allen; Leopold Levy and Miss Henrietta Caro; J. Rosecher and Miss Rosa Rhehn; R. R. Stone and Mrs. Frances England; Wm. B. Goodlett, teller of Citizens' Union Bank, and Miss Mary E. O'Connor; Jacob Mook and Miss Emma Johns; Wm. J. Bass and Miss Mary E. Thompson.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE.

At Brownsville, June Term, 1868.

Taylor, Cole & McLeod vs. Pope.

Sifting from this record the few facts essential to exhibit the principle upon which the rights of these parties turn, they are these:

Pope, a planter in Mississippi, employed Armstrong to take charge of his (Pope's) wagon and cotton on their way to Memphis, and to deliver the cotton to Meacham & Galbreath, merchants at Memphis.

Armstrong took the cotton to Memphis, and in fraud of his duty to Pope, put it into the possession of Taylor, Cole & McLeod, merchants, and employed them to sell it on his (Armstrong's) account, representing to them that he was the owner of the cotton.

Taylor, Cole & McLeod, supposing the cotton to be Armstrong's, and without any notice that it was not, sold it and paid the proceeds to Armstrong, who absconded with the money, and has not since been heard from.

Pope brought this action of trover against Taylor, Cole & McLeod for the conversion of the cotton, and upon the issue of not guilty; and under the instructions of the Court, that upon this state of facts, the defendants were liable to the plaintiff for the value of the cotton, the jury found a verdict against the defendants, and judgment was rendered accordingly.

The counsel of the defendant excepted to the ruling of the Court, and now insists that the law of the case is, or ought to be, that where an agent is entrusted by the owner, with the possession of property of the kind and for the purpose as here, and puts it in the hands of a factor to sell, and the factor sells the same and pays over the proceeds to the agent, and without notice of the fraud of the agent, or of the title of the owner, that in such case the factor is not responsible to the owner in trover for the conversion of the property.

There can be no doubt that the agent in such case cannot make to an innocent purchaser a title to the cotton, as against the owner; nor can he (the agent) cause the title to be put in such purchaser by employing a factor, who follows the business of selling cotton, to make the sale. The agent cannot give to his agent—the factor—anything more effective to such purpose than is possessed by himself. This is elementary law.

The owner of the cotton, in such case, may follow the cotton, into whosesoever's hands it has gone, and been sold or otherwise converted, and recover its value, and it is not defense against the action of the owner, that the party sought to be charged, bought and paid for it in the usual course of trade, without notice that his vendor did not have the right of property in the cotton, or the power to sell it.

Mere possession alone does not vest the agent with power to give the purchaser, however innocent, the right of property against the owner. Nor is it enough so to do, that the owner put the agent into the possession. Something more must be coupled with such possession, to enable the agent to effect a valid sale to the purchaser, against the will or instructions of the owner. That something more exists in the cases where the owner has invested his agent in possession, with an apparent power to sell, or with the title to the property, or with the customary *indicia* of title, which purport that the title or right of property is in the party having the possession. The obvious justice is, that if the owner has put the agent in possession, and has by acts of any kind held out the agent as having authority to sell, or has given the agent the means of holding himself out to the owner; in such cases the purchaser, who has been thereby misled; and been induced by reason of such apparent authority or *indicia* of title, to part with his money for the property, without notice of the real fact that the agent has no authority to sell, or that the seller in possession is not the real owner, upon plain principles of natural justice, is entitled to hold the property against the owner. The fault is of the owner, that he has furnished the agent with an apparent power to sell, or with the apparent title which imports a right to sell. The owner is repelled from recovery, upon the principle of what is usually designated an estoppel in *pais*—[20 Wend., Saltus vs. Everett; 22 *ib.* Hoffman vs. Carow; 10 Ala. 682; 18 *ib.* 716; 11 Wend., 80.

A familiar illustration of the apparent power to sell, which will enable the fraudulent agent in possession to confer a good title upon an innocent purchaser, against the instructions or will of the owner, and in fraud of the owner, may be found in the usual dealings between the owners of merchandise and of selling factors. The factor to sell follows the business or occupation of selling the merchandise of others. In this character he holds himself out to the world. Merchandise put into his hands, is understood by the public as so put into his hands for the purpose of sale, and the public have the right so to presume. The owner of merchandise, putting it into the hands of such factor, holds the factor out to the public, in respect of such merchandise, as having the possession in the way of his occupation, and for the purpose of sale or disposition in the ordinary course of his occupation. Whoever deals with such factor, in the regular course of his occupation, and in good faith, may rightfully presume that the factor has authority so to deal. And this, upon the principle that the owner has not only given the possession to the factor, but has also bestowed upon him an apparent authority to sell.

A distinction, however, exists, which may be proper to state, and which will illustrate this doctrine. It was made by this court many years ago, in the case of Hull vs. Walker. The case was, Goodman & Means were merchants in Memphis and followed two kinds of business, with regard to cotton—one as factors to sell, the other as storage factors—that is, they received and held cotton for planters on storage for shipment, as was customary at that day, to New Orleans and elsewhere. Hull, a planter in Mississippi, sent his cotton to Goodman & Means, for storage only until ordered to ship, and not for sale. Being in stress for money, Goodman & Means sold the cotton to Walker, who bought in the usual course of trade, and paid the full value, and without notice of the want of authority of Goodman & Means to sell. Hull brought an action of trover against Walker, for the conversion of the cotton to his use. The case came to this Court on appeal, and it was here held that Walker was liable. The cotton was placed by Hull with Goodman & Means on storage, and for that reason their sale to Walker gave him no title. Had they followed the business only of selling factors, and the cotton been put in their hands by Hull, not for sale, it may be presumed that a sale made by them to Walker, without notice to him of the instructions to them not to sell, would have carried the title to Walker against Hull. And this because, in such case, Hull not only put the cotton in the possession of Goodman & Means, but by so doing held them out to the public as having authority to sell it.

Another class of cases may be mentioned, where an agent, without actual authority to sell, is nevertheless able to make a good title to a purchaser, for value, without notice. Cases of this kind are, where the agent has not only possession, but is further clothed with the apparent title, or furnished with the ordinary *indicia* of title, by the owner. Thus, when upon a shipment of goods the owner consigns them to his agent, and takes and forwards to the agent a bill of lading to him as consignee of the goods, such bill of lading indicates, and is evidence of ownership of the goods by the consignee; and, persons buying from such consignee in good faith, and in the usual course of business, and for value, obtain the title against the owner, although the consignee was really as between himself and the owner, no more than an agent, and without authority to sell. In this latter class may be placed the cases where an agent having possession of negotiable paper, and by means of the endorsements or otherwise, on the paper, has the apparent legal title, but without any actual authority from the owner to sell, or dispose of the paper. The agent in such case transfers the paper to a purchaser, in good faith, in due course of trade, and for value. Such purchaser having thus the legal title, is allowed to hold the paper against the true owner, although the agent who transferred the paper, did so without authority, and in fraud of the owner. It is not the possession only which enables the agent to make an effective transfer to the purchaser in such case, but it is the possession clothed with the apparent title. Promissory notes payable to bearer, bank notes, money, stand on the same rule. The bearer has the apparent title. Thus it is that not possession alone, but possession coupled with the apparent title, will enable a fraudulent agent to make a good title against the owner, to a purchaser for value and in good faith.

The general rule in respect to personal property is, that a person cannot transfer to another a higher title or greater interest than he has himself. But if the owner gives possession to another, and also an apparent authority to sell, or an apparent right of property or title, it will be fraud upon a purchaser from the latter, for the owner to deny to the purchaser the right of such other to make the sale. Negotiable paper, such as bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank checks, may stand upon another ground, similar to that which applies to real estate, and which protects an innocent purchaser; the legal title coupled with an equal equity.

It may, therefore, be taken to be the settled law, that an agent has not, by virtue of possession merely, the power to give to a purchaser, from him the title of the owner.

Nor is there any sound principle on which to maintain, that the mere possession of an agent, without any authority to sell actual or apparent, from the owner, and without any apparent title conferred on him by the owner, will enable such agent to confer upon his agent, a power to sell and defeat the title of the owner. The owner not having given his agent any authority to sell apparent or actual, and not having clothed him with any title apparent or actual, it is impossible to impute to the owner any fraud wherefore to repel him of the right to assert his title, or upon which to raise against him, any bar in the nature of an estoppel *in pais*.

The case Saltus vs. Everett, reported in 20 Wend. Reports, page —, is satisfactory authority for this. That case was: Bridge and Vose, at New Orleans, shipped a quantity of lead from New Orleans to New York, by the brig Dove, of which Collins was master, consigned to Tefts, Everett and Barret at New York, on account of Everett. The Dove put into Norfolk in distress, and Collins reshipped the lead upon the schooner the Dusty Miller to New York, taking from the master of the Dusty Miller a bill of lading in which Collins was consignee. Upon the arrival of the lead in New York, Collins ordered the lead to be delivered to Coffin & Cartwright, who afterwards sold it to Saltus. Neither Coffin & Cartwright nor Saltus had any notice of Everett's title. Everett demanded the lead from Saltus, who refused to deliver it up, and thereupon Everett sued Saltus in trover, and had verdict and judgment. The case was thoroughly considered in the Supreme Court of New York, and also in the Court of Errors, and the right of Everett to recover from Saltus was established. See also, Williams and Chapin vs. Merle, 11 Wend. 80.

Sales made by fraudulent vendees, of personal property, stand on ground somewhat other than, and somewhat similar to, unauthorized sales made by agents. When a sale is procured to be made by the fraud of the vendee, such sale is voidable at the option of the defrauded vendor. If before the vendor exercises his option and avoids the sale, the fraudulent vendee sell the goods to a purchaser, for value, and in the due course of trade, and without notice of the fraud practiced on the original vendor, such purchaser will obtain a good title against the original vendor. The ground upon which the innocent purchaser is enabled to stand, is, that the original vendor invested his fraudulent vendee, with the title or right to property in the goods. Thus the fraudulent vendee, having the title and possession of the goods, comes within the principles before stated in respect of unauthorized sales by agents, an apparent right of property, coupled with possession and given by the defrauded vendor. [Saltus vs. Everett, 20 Wend.; Hoffman vs. Carow, 22 Wend. 284; Anderson vs. Dietriecht, 14 Wend. 31; Morgan vs. Evandale, 5 Sneed 703; Gage, Dater & Massey vs. Jefferson, 2 Head 668.

In the case in hand Armstrong, the agent of Pope, put the cotton in the hands of Taylor, Cole & McLeod to sell for him, and they sold the cotton for him, and paid the money over to him, and all this innocent of any purpose of wrong to Pope, and without notice that Pope had any interest in the cotton. And counsel for Taylor, Cole & McLeod insist that upon such state of facts, they are not liable to Pope for the conversion of the cotton. The point is clear of doubt. The relation of Armstrong to Taylor, Cole & McLeod, was that of principal and agent, as between themselves. The act of the principal which would be a tort as against another, is likewise a tort as against that other, where done by the agent at the instance of his principal, and is the tort of the agent. The principal cannot confer upon the agent authority to commit a tort upon the property of another. It matters nothing, however innocent in intention the agent may be who commits the tort. The tort does not consist in the intention of the wrong doer, but in the damage done to the injured party; nor does the liability of the party committing the tort, depend upon his intention, but upon the unauthorized injury done to the party injured. Sto., Agency, s.s. 309, 311, 312.

The case of Lee vs Mathews, 10 Ala., 682, was: where the defendant, an agent, who had bought for his principal, from one having no authority to sell, the slaves of the plaintiff, was held liable to the latter in trover, although the agent had no notice of the title of the plaintiff, and held possession of the slaves for a short time only, and had delivered the slaves up to his principal, long before the action was brought.

Pratt vs. Kelly, 18 Ala., 716, was: where the defendant, as agent of another, sold the slaves of the plaintiff. The defendant was held liable in trover, though he sold as agent for another, and had no notice of the plaintiff's right.

Hoffman vs. Carow, 22 Wend., 284, stands on ground somewhat different from the cases taken from the Alabama Reports. Hoffman was an auctioneer in New York, and in the regular course of his business, received for sale a quantity of merchandise, which had been stolen from the owner. Hoffman sold the goods, and paid over the proceeds to the thief, and without any notice that they were stolen. Hoffman was held liable for the value to the owner Carow. The same line of argument was pressed upon the Courts of New York in behalf of Hoffman as has been urged upon this Court in behalf of Taylor, Cole & McLeod. The argument is drawn from the interest of commerce. To give activity and prosperity to trade, it is said that men engaged in trade should be freed from dangers against which they cannot guard with reasonable vigilance and caution, and that the owners of merchandise should suffer the consequences of their misplaced confidence in the persons to whom they intrust the possession of their property. The Courts of New York, representing and alive to the interests of the trade of their own great commercial emporium, upon the most thorough, and exhaustive discussion of the question, came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to depart from the settled rule of common law, in respect to transactions of the kind in controversy. And we are unable to see good reason, why the law of this State should be displaced from the same settled foundations of the common law.

It is proper to mention that the conclusion reached in this case has been upon the view of the facts, given in the proof, most favorable to the claim of Taylor, Cole & McLeod. Armstrong has been dealt with, as if he were the agent of Pope to carry the cotton to Memphis, and as if he had been put in possession of the cotton by Pope; whereas it may fairly be taken as the effect of all the proofs, that the cotton was not put in Armstrong's possession by Pope, and that no authority whatsoever was given to Armstrong by Pope, over the cotton. It has been, however, more convenient, to deal with the argument of counsel for Taylor, Cole & McLeod, to put their case upon the highest ground assumed by them.

The principles embraced in this opinion are not thought to be of any novelty in the jurisprudence of Tennessee, and we should not have felt disposed to enlarge upon them at the length as done, but for the earnestness and force with which the adverse views, of the eminent counsel of Taylor, Cole & McLeod, were pressed upon the court.

What is said above in respect of the case of Pope, disposes of the main question raised in the case of Strong, and disposes of that question against Taylor, Cole & McLeod.

The further errors alleged of Strong's case, are not well taken, with one exception. It was no error to allow the change of plaintiff in this case.

Nor was it an error to refuse to dismiss the case, on motion of defendant's counsel in the Court below. We are of the opinion that the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace in cases of this kind, to the extent of $250, by the act of May 26, 1866, chapter 51, did not operate to abridge the jurisdiction before had by the Circuit Court, in this class of actions.

But it was error to charge the jury, that if Armstrong took possession of the bagging and rope, without authority of Strong, or received it in any manner except by purchase from Strong, and sold it as his own property, it was a felonious act on the part of Armstrong; and the purchase of the bagging and rope by them, and withholding it as their own, was a conversion, for which they were liable to Pope. It may be all true that Armstrong did not purcase the bagging and rope from Strong, and had no authority from Strong to sell it, and sold it as his own property, and yet without being guilty of felony in so doing. The felonious intent may have been wanting, which is essential to constitute crime.

For this cause, reverse the judgment in the case of Strong, and order a new trial, and for the reasons assigned in this opinion, affirm the judgment in the case of Pope.

HENRY G. SMITH, Judge.

SWANSDOWN trimming—Francisco & Wiggin. 4t

WALL Paper and Window Shades, to be closed out positively before January 1, at 375 Main street. J. GRIESHABER.
nov24 tf

CHRISTMAS.

The Day and Its Doings.

Arrests, Accidents, Etc.

Better weather for Christmas could hardly have been asked; it would have been unreasonable, although the cold was intense during the greater portion of the day. The ladies we met early in the morning hurrying homeward from the matin services, generally had cheeks rosy as the dawn and splendid blue noses. To those who were satisfied to enjoy the day quietly and sensibly, it passed off happily; but alas! too many made it a day of riotous indulgence, and awoke next morning with aching heads, empty pockets and self-accusing consciences, and some in the clutches of the law.

In the First District here were twenty-seven arrests on the various charges of drunk, disorderly, fighting, assault, etc., and in the Second about the same number.

We are glad to learn that the police made every effort to put a stop to the dangerous practice of firing pistols, bombs, rockets, etc., in the streets, and were in a great measure successful. Of course it was impossible to prevent it altogether, and throughout the day dropping shots were heard in different parts of the city.

The list of accidents during the day was undoubtedly much smaller in consequence of this wise measure than it would otherwise have been. We heard of but one with a fatal termination—that of the boy McGehee, who was shot by Robert Carter, a young man of about his own age, while carelessly handling a pistol.

THE ORPHAN'S FAIR.—The great attraction of the Christmas holidays has been the Orphan's Fair at the Assembly Rooms, Main street. In point of real interest we have never seen this Fair excelled. The charitable ladies, who have so disinterestedly devoted themselves to the sacrifices required by the bitter cold weather, have at length been rewarded by a most satisactory attendance. Last night our people seemed to have poured out from their homes, and exhibited a most praiseworthy interest in the cause of the orphans. The various stalls were patronized with a liberality which bstokened a disposition to give the cause of Charity and Good Will the benefit of the "outside figures" ruling in the market. The ladies were out in full force. Those who had charge of special interests displayed an energy and tact which might well challenge admiration. We cannot well particularize, nor would it be an acceptable offering to our readers, where every effort was made to please and to attract the youthful, the gay, as well as the grave and wise. A fine band of music was on hand, and the fair and lovely daughters of our city, and gallant beaux, were enabled to enjoy the dance. The voting was also lively for the various prizes offered to the most popular persons in various positions.

The Fair will continue during next week, when the voting for the various prizes will be closed, as well as raffles for the magnificent articles to be contended for. Let there be a general rally in the cause of the Orphans on Monday night.

Card of Thanks, No. 2.

The Building Committee of the Central Baptist Church, (Dr. Ford's,) desire to return thanks for the following sums contributed towards the erection of their new church edifice by persons not members of the congregation. These lists will be placed on permanent record and the donors gratefully remembered: J. C. Holst, $100; Menken Brothers, $50; B. Lowenstein & Bro., $20; A. Seessel, pledged $5; Herzog & Bro., paid $5; Wells & Coll, $15; R. McDavitt, $25;

SUNDAY APPEAL.

HOLLY TIME.

The wood is barren as the wold,
The leaves have rusted long ago;
The flowers have perished of the cold—
Nor even the hot harried of
Offers her bosom to the snow
In holly time.

The wind rend out the empty nest,
The robin shivers in his song,
There is no warmth in Nature's breast;
Faint gleams of brightness at the best,
The glory of the year prolong
In holly time.

Yet sweet as days when skies are blue,
And cherries ridden on the wall,—
When blossoms, fed with sun and dew,
Their beauty silently renew,—
Yea, sweeter, more desired of all
Is holly time.

For now, as if the Incarnate Word
Walked it again, the sterile earth
Remembering the glad tidings heard
Of angels, to its heart is stirred
With promptings of renewing birth
In holly time.

Joy in life's pulses throbs and burns,
The Hours, star-crowned, sweep along,
Shedding delight from brimming urns;
Youth to the heart of age returns,
And fans the ashen brands of song
At holly time.

The sacred hearths whence yule-flames rise,
Are altars wide on each apart,
The household offer sacrifice
Out of the tender sanctities
And superstitions of the heart,
This Lolly time.

Thus do celestial glimpses bless
The stricken world, as though its woes,
Its sins, its sorrows fathomless,
Had ending, and the wilderness
Began to blossom like the rose
In holly time.

[WILLIAM SAWYER.

THE TURKO-HELLENIC DIFFICULTY.

Its Present Aspect--The Resources of Turkey and Greece.

The latest cable telegrams announce that actual war has broken out between Turkey and Greece. An engagement has taken place between the Greek steamer Erosis and a Turish cruiser, and the latest dispatch indicates that the Greek vessel had been worsted, since when she had taken refuge in the harbor of Syra, where she was blockaded. The ultimatum of the Sultan has been rejected by Greece, and the Greek envoy at Constantinople has received his passports. All Greeks are virtually expelled from the Turkish dominions by an order that declares that such of them as remain after New Year's will be considered subjects of the Sublime Porte. Of course, the Cretan insurrection is the cause of the present difficulty, and the new phase of the controversy may reach a magnitude involving some of the European powers. Russia, at all events, has been long preparing for the outbreak, and Russia wants Constantinople. If events should involve Russia, and should seem to justify the seizure of Turkish territory by that power, there would not be the general opposition to such seizure that there was in the days of the difficulties that led to the Crimean war. If the contest is confined to Greece and Turkey, an idea of the ability of these two countries to carr on a protracted war can be gathered from the following statistics, showing the extent of territory, population and resources of the two countries:

The Turkish or Ottoman Empire, which embraces tracts of contiguous territory in Europe, Asia and Africa, has an aggregate area of 1,827,734 square miles, divided as follows: Turkey in Europe, 203,484 square miles; Turkey in Asia, 668,992 square miles; and Turkey in Africa, 955,357 square miles. The large cities of European Turkey are Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonica, Bucharest and Sophia, all of them having more than 50,000, and two of them more than 100,000 inhabitants. There are besides twenty-two towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000, and eighteen towns with from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. Asiatic Turkey has two cities, Smyrna and Damascus, with a population of above 100,000; Aleppo, Soutari, Broussa, Afioom, Kutaieh, Bagdad and Bassorah have each more than 50,000; seventeen other towns have between 20,000 and 50,000; and twenty-seven towns between 10,000 and 20,000. There has been no complete census of the Turkish Empire since 1845, but the latest estimates put down the total population at 37,000,000, of which 17,000,000 are in European Turkey. These people are religiously divided as follows:

Religion.	European. Turkey.	Asiatic Turkey.
Mussulmans	5,000,000	42,850,000
Greeks and Armenians, United Greeks and Armenians	10,000,000	3,000,000
Roman Catholics	800,000	100,000
Jews	100,000	120,000
Maronites		140,000

and other sects, Druses, Nestorians, etc., number 5,000,000. Turkey in Europe has a coast line of upwards of 1,300 miles, 200 of which are washed by the Adriactic; 100 by the Ionian sea; 600 by the Ægean; and 400 by the Black sea. The coast line of Asiatic Turkey is about 3000 miles, embracing the Mediterranean, from the Dardanelles to the boundary of Egypt; the Black sea, from the Bosphorus to St. Nicolai; and and the sea of Marmora, from the Dardanelles to Constantinople, African Turkey has a coast line on the Mediterranean, from Cape Rosa to El Arish, and along the whole western side of the Red sea, from Suez to Cape Bab-el-Marneb. Arabia, partly belonging to the Empire, has the east shore of the Red sea and Persian gulf. Some of the best harbors in the world are to be found in this vast range of coast.

In European Turkey there is no coal, but there is plenty of iron of the best quality. Lead, sulphur, copper, salt and alum abound. In Asiatic Turkey there are copper, lead, alum, silver and rock salt; in Asia Minor, all these and considerable quantities of nitre; in Syria, iron, coal and limestone. European and Asiatic Turkey both produce maize, rice, cotton, rye, barley, wheat and millet. The camel, dromedary, horses of the best breeds, oxen, sheep and goats are the principle domestic animals.

No country in the world is inhabited by so great a variety of races as the Turkish Empire. The Turks are divided into two races, the Osmanlis, or Turks proper, the ruling race, numbering 3,000,000 in European and 10,000,000 in Asiatic Turkey, and the Turkomans, who do not exceed 100,000. The Greeks number 2,000,000; the Armenians, 2,500,000; the Sclavic races about 6,000,000; the Roumans or Wallachr, 4,000,000; Arabs, 5,000,000; and besides these there are Franks, Circassians, Tartars, Druses, Copts, Berbers, Nubians, etc. The Turks proper are an intelligent race, robust and well formed, but indolent and licentious.

In 1860 there were imported into the three ports of Constantinople, Smyrna and Trebizond, foreign goods to the value of $75,500,000, and the exports are much less. Of this trade Great Britain has the lion's share both in exports and imports. The exports from Turkey to the United States in 1860 were $1,041,959, and the imports $420,000. Two railways have been completed, and several more are projected or are now building. The receipts of the imperial treasury for the year ending October, 1861, were $57,220,000, and the expenditures for the same period, $67,045,000. The public debt, September 13, 1861, was of two classes; the home debt, amounting to $92,292,000, and the foreign debt to $165,752,000. The interest on this debt absorbs 16 per cent. of the annual revenue.

The army of the empire is divided into the *nism*, or permanent force, and the *redif*, or reserve. The permanent or effective force is nominally 180,000 men, divided into six army corps, each under the command of a field-marshal. These corps are severally composed of two divisions, having each three regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery. The reserve is also divided into six corps, and has an enrolled number which is estimated at from 150,000 to 300,000. Besides these there are four detached divisions: the army of Candia (Crete.) of 10,000 men; the army of Tripoli, 5,000; of Tunis 5,000; and the central divison of artillery, comprising about 30,000. Bornia and Alvania, in case of invasion, are bound to furnish each 30,000 men; Servia, 40,000; and Egypt, 18,000; making 118,000 levies from these States. The Turkish army has been improved and increased of late years; the regiments, many of them, having been drilled by the best French officers, clothed in European costumes, and equipped with the best classes of European and American arms. The navy, which has also been much increased, and which now includes several fine ironclads rated in 1860–8 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 4 corvettes, 8 brigs, 9 schooners, and 23 steamers. Of these 18 steamers, 2 ships-of-the-line, 5 frigates, 6 corvettes, and 5 brigs, carrying in all 1218 cannon, and having 34,000 marines and sailors, were fit for effective service.

The recent war movements of Turkey sum up in the part Turkey took in the Crimean war in 1853, the troubles immediately after with Montenegro, the war in 1860 between the Druses and the Maronites in Syria, in which thousands of both races were slaughtered, and which was brought to a close by the interposition of France and Great Britain; and the fighting to subdue the Cretans. Abdul Asiz, who succeeded his brother, Abdul Mejid, in June, 1861, is the present ruler of Turkey.

GREECE.

The boundaries of the kingdom of Greece as determined by treaty between the great powers and the Porte in 1832, run on the northern line from the Gulf of Volo (the Pagasdean), along the chain of the Othreys, to the Gulf of Arta (the Ambracian.) The eastern line includes Euboza, the northern Sporades; and the Cyclodes. Crete, the cause of the present difficulty, was ceded to the pasha of Egypt, and by him was restored to Turkey. The King of Greece is George I, born in 1845, and crowned June 6, 1863. The population of Greece in 1858 was 1,067,216, of whom 800,000 were Greeks proper, 200,000 Allonese, and the rest Turks, Jews, Armenians, Italians, Germans, etc. The revenue for 1858 was estimated at 18,275,307 drachmas, and the expenditure at 17,946,349, including about five millions for the army. The public debt in 1859 was one hundred and twelve millions, five hundred thousand drachmas, a greater part of which is guaranteed by Great Britain, France and Russia. The army numbers 9686 men and 687 horses; the navy twenty-seven vessels and 149 guns; and the commercial marine 4379 vessels of three hundred and twenty-five thousand tons, and twenty-six thousand men.

MAN'S ORIGIN.

There are two opposing theories prevalent concerning the cause of man's progress in society. One is, that man being endowed with a capacity for invention, has progressed from barbarism to civilization by this faculty alone. The rival theory, whilst it does not deny progressive improvement, affirms that there are facts in the case which neither of these circumstances will resolve or explain, and therefore maintains that some external communication has been at some time given or made to mankind, originating or aiding his development, and that barbarism is a degenerate and not a normal condition of humanity. The latter point was ably enforced by Archbishop Whately in his "Essay on Civilization." Archbishop Whately's arguments, although attacked by various opponents, most recently by Sir John Lubbock, still remain firm and unshaken. We may grant to Sir John and all his facts and apply to them successfully the Archbishop's hypothesis, while they are admitted facts in the case which Sir John's hypothesis will not explain. The mere multiplication of such facts as those collected by Sir John Lubbock adds nothing to the evidence in the point at issue. "The important question," says Humboldt, "has not yet been resolved; whether that savage stage, which even in America is bound in various gradations, is to be looked upon as the dawning of a society about to rise, or whether it is not the rather fading remains of one sinking amidst storms, overthrown by overwhelming catastrophes. To me the latter seems to be nearer the truth than the former." Max Muller says: "As far as we can trace back the footsteps of man, even on the lowest strata of history, we see that the Divine gift of a sound and sober intellect belonged to him from the very first; and the idea of a humanity emerging slowly from the depths of an animal brutality will never be maintained again." Niebuhr also expressed his conviction that all savages are the degenerated remnants of more civilized races who had been overpowered by enemies and driven took safety in woods and waste places till they had forgotten most of the arts of settled life, and gradually sunk into the state in which they are now found. The learned researches of Prof. Rawlinson all lead to the same conclusion. We know that, within certain limits, savages are capable of some improvement, as might be expected where reason is added to instinct. But we hold that the theory of man having raised himself, by spontaneous and progressive development from a primitive state, and from yet lower forms of organic life, is not supported by proof. The theory of Divine interposition is the true scientific explanation, inasmuch as it alone meets all the facts of the case.—*Leisure Hours.*

Making Money to Die with.

From the Troy (New York) Free Press.]

In Holbein's dance of death—that marvellous series of grim portraitures—is painted the coming of the fatal messenger to men of every condition, as they are. He arrests the lawyer, an illfavored varlet, and drags him a way (in a direction happily not indicated) just as he is about to dispute the authority of the summons, and is producing precedents to the contrary. He turns back the physician, who, with the cup of healing in his hand, is hastening to stay Death's own career elsewhere. He comes behind the merchant, who is weighing the golden proceeds of some venture, and flings a human bone into the opposing scale. The moral of these strange pictures is that of everyday experience and life. It goes beyond the plain one which the vulgar eye sees in them. It is the folly, the absurdity, the wantonness of dedicating life, and all the hopes and enjoyment that may be in it, to one absorbing sole pursuit—the madness of wasting existence itself in the search after superfluous means of existence, instead of dedicating what suffices, when found, to the rational ends of our being. Men of all professions and pursuits let greed master them. Like the spiders, they spin their entrails out of their brains, to be hurried by paralysis or imbecility out of existence, without having known an hour of real enjoyment.

Growth of the Earth.

Prof. Huxley read a paper before the British Association, at its recent meeting at Norwich, "On a Piece of Chalk," in which he takes this, one of oldest of the formations which make up the crust of the earth, to illustrate the slow processes by which, through unknown ages, the world was made ready for the habitation of man. He says:

A great chapter of the history of the world is written in the chalk. I weigh my words well when I assert that the man who should know the true history of the bit of chalk which every carpenter carries about in his breeches pocket though ignorant of all other history, is likely, if he will think his knowledge out to its ultimate results, to have a truer and therefore a better conception of this wonderful universe, and of man's relation to it, than the most learned student who is deep-read in the records of humanity and ignorant of those of nature.

It is obvious that the chalk must have been upheaved and converted into dry land before the timber trees could grow upon it. As the bolls of some of these trees are from two to three feet in diameter, it is no less clear that the land thus formed remained in the same condition for long ages. And not only do the remains of stately oaks and well-grown firs testify to the duration of this condition of things, but additional evidence to the same effect is afforded by the abundant remains of elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, and other great wild beasts, which it has yielded to the zealous search of such men as Rev. Mr. Gunn.

There is a writing upon the wall of cliffs at Cromer, and who so runs may read it. It tells us with an authority which cannot be impeached that the ancient sea-bed of the chalk-sea was raised up and remained dry land until it was covered with forest, stocked with the great game whose spons have rejoiced your geologists. How long it remained in that condition cannot be said; but "the whirligig of time brought its revenges" in those days as in these. That dry land with the bones and teeth of generations of long lived elephants hidden away among the gnarled roots and dry leaves of its ancient trees, sank gradually to the bottom of the icy sea, which covered it with huge masses of drift and boulder clay. Sea beasts, such as the walrus, now restricted to the extreme North, paddled about where birds had twittered among the topmost twigs of the fir trees. How long this state of things endured we know not, but at length it came to an end. The upheaved glacial mud hardened into the soil of modern Norfolk. Forests grew once more, the wolf and the beaver replaced the reindeer and the elephant; and at length what we call the history of England dawned.

In a dispute about some matter, a few days ago, a negro drew his pistol and shot Mr. Jas. A. Gleason, of Charlotte, N. C., through the heart, killing him instantly. Intense excitement prevails in that community.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, December 26, 1868.

FINANCE.

This has been an active day in money circles. Coming between a holiday and Sunday it could not well be otherwise. At this season of the year currency is easy—enough so to do a little in the way of discounts where the applicant happens to be a customer, but others find it hard work to realise except upon good collateral, and but few of our banks are willing to tie up money in this way. The demand for exchange has been active from all branches of trade, and Eastern remittances are quite large, though there is a considerable amount also going to New Orleans in payment for coffee, sugar and molasses. Rates are firm:

	Buying.	Selling
New York	½ dis.	par@¼ dis.
New England	½ dis.	" ¼ "
St. Louis	¾ "	"
Cincinnati	¾ "	"
Louisville	¾ "	"
New Orleans	½@¾ "	½@¾ $1000 p'm

City Bonds are in demand. There is an order in the market for $100,000 at 52½, and one for $50,000 at 52¾. The latter has been partly filled, but the former cannot be. Holders ask 52½, and in many cases 53c is asked. Acting Mayor McDavitt has notified holders that the January interest on these bonds will be paid in currency at the First National Bank of this city and the National Park Bank in New York.

City Scrip is firm. One dealer states that he offered $10 for $1000, while another reports that he offered any amount from $5000 to $20,000, at 80½. Dealers buy at 80, but there is very little being presented at the counter. Taxpayers buy in small amounts at 82@83c. We make no distinction between scrip and ledger balances in our quotations, but speculators prefer the former.

County Warrants are in demand at 77c. with a tendency upwards. The demand from tax-payers, it is anticipated, will be heavy next week, and we should not be astonished if Warrants advanced materially. We quote at 80c to taxpayers, though a large lot could be bought from dealers at 78@79c.

Police Scrip is firm at 90@94, buying. Selling at 95@96c.

School Scrip is also firm. Dealers buy at 90c and sell at 92@95c as to amount.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 134¼, closing at 135. Dealers in this market buy at 134@134½. Selling at 135@135½.

COTTON.

There were no Liverpool dispatches today. The New York market opened quiet and weak, with Low Middlings nominally 24½c; Uplands 25c; Orleans 25½; Good Middlings 26c. At noon there was very little doing. At 1 p.m. it was quiet but steady; at 2 p.m it was firm with a moderate demand, and prices a shade better; Low Middlings 24¼@24½c; Uplands 25@25½c; Orleans 25½@25¾; Good Middlings 26¾. It was quiet but firm at the close. Sales 1800 bales. The New Orleans market at 11 a.m. was firm with moderate demand; Middlings 23½c. At 2:15 p.m. it was unchanged. Sales 3500 bales. The absence of cable news, the state of the weather, the indifference of holders, the day being Saturday, the hope that prices will be still better next week, were a few of the causes which operated on this market and caused it to be one of the quietest of the season. Only a few bales were sold upon a basis of 23¼@23½c for Middlings. We quote nominally as follows:

Ordinary	21@22
Good Ordinary	22@23½
Low Middlings	23 @23½
Middlings	23½@24
Strict Middling	24 @24½
Good Middlings	24½@25

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, December 26, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	2,853	47
Received to-day	[illegible]	
Received previously	125,667	125,470
		128,323
Exported to-day	1,848	
Exported previously	115,660	117,508
Stock on hand at 12 m		10,997

The receipts and exports above are for the past two days. Week's receipts, 8851 bales; exports, 8050 bales; received last week, 9005 bales; received for the corresponding week last year, 10,957. The total receipts at this port last season from 1st September to December 27th, was 114,278 bales, showing an increase this year of 14,198 bales. There was received from December 1st last year to December 26th inclusive, 43,322 bales, against 33,871 bales this year. Stock on hand December 26th last season, 12,679 bales, with Middlings 13@13½c. The New York statement for the week is as follows: Week's sales, 14,800 bales; week's receipts, 6860; gross, 18,840; exports, 9465; stock, 32,000. Receipts for the week at all United States ports, 78,000. This shows an increase of 2000 bales in stock since last week, and a falling off of 4000 bales in receipts at all ports for the week.

TRADE.

Business of every kind was suspended yesterday, and the day was observed as one of feasting and enjoyment. Our streets were quiet as on the Sabbath, save an occasional noisy nuisance in the shape of those remnants of barbarism—fire-crackers and rockets. To-day the ground is covered with snow and trade was quiet. Holiday week promises to be better in a business way than was anticipated. As a general thing, between Christmas and New Year's, there are very few country people in town—they preferring to spend the week at home amid the social circle, but this season there has been little if any falling off in arrivals at our hotels, all of which are doing as well as at any time during the season. We have little change to note in prices, and stocks have been recuperated but lightly.

Some idea of the immense resources of the South and its recuperative qualities may be derived from a statistical statement lately published by Alexander Delmar. It is there shown that on June 30, 1866, the population of the South amounted to 9,658,706, and of all the States together to 34,505,882; that the exports of the South for that year amounted to $272,030,000, whereas in in 1820 the entire population of the United States scarcely exceeded that of the South forty years after, and the entire exports only amounted to $51,000,000. In 1850, with a population of 23,000,000, the exports of the United States only reached $136,000,000. The South now, with not one-half the population, exports annually double that sum. Nowhere else upon the earth, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, do such elements of latent prosperity exist; and entirely undeveloped as yet remains by far the largest proportion of its territory, and it plainly shows that an industrial population, honestly laboring, will, in a comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun ever shone upon. The only thing requisite is to be relieved from political annoyances and disabilities, and then bend our energies to its development. This course pursued, the reaping hook will soon conquer what the sword lost to us.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—Choice eating apples $5 50@6 50; cooking $1 50@4 50.
BEANS—Good supply of all kinds. Navy dull at $3 25@3 50 per bushel; Mixed $2 50@3.
BUTTER—Choice Western and Tennessee Butter is firm at 40@45c. Good is dull at 30@35c.
BRAN—Stock fair. $25 delivered in lots.
BAGGING—Stock moderate and demand light. Prices are irregular. Light weight Kentucky, 13½; 1½c; heavy 19@22c.
BULK MEATS—Stock light, though ample for the demand. Clear sides 15½@15c; Clear Rib 15@15½; Rib 14½@15c; Shoulders 11½@12c; Hams 14@15c.
BACON—Very little in market and demand light. Clear sides 18½@19c; clear rib 18@18½c; rib 17½c; shoulders 14c; hams new sugar cured 19@19½, with no demand.
BEESWAX—We have no change to report. Fair receipts. Selling at 30c.
CABBAGES—Fair supply. Cates $18@20. Per hundred $12@15.
CHEESE—Stock fair and prices are stiff. Factory, 18½@19c; English Dairy, 18@19c; Western Reserve 17½@18c; English Goster, 19@19½c.
COFFEE—There is a very good demand, and holders are firm. We quote Common to Choice Rio at 21@25c, in lots of 10 to 20 sacks; Java, 30@32c.
CORNMEAL—Market dull. Fresh $3 75@4 as to amount.
CORN—200 sacks sold on levee at 65c. Held at 70c in store, in lots.
EGGS—Moderate supply at 35@40c per dozen.
FRUITS—Dried Apples, 7@9c; Peaches, 9@11c; currants, 18@20c; layer raisins per box $1 60@1 75; half boxes $2 90@3; quarter boxes $1 75@2; citron 40@50c; almonds 45@50; prunes 20@25c.
FLOUR—Market firm and demand steady. All low grades are scarce and in demand. Fine $6@6 25; super $7@7 25; X $7 50@8 00; XX $8 75@9 00; XXX and fancy $9@11. We quote a sale of 100 barrels "Pocket Mills" at $10 00.
GAME—Good demand. Venison, 7@8c all round; saddles 14@15c. Wild Turkeys $1@2. Wild Geese $1@1 25. Ducks $1 00@2 25. Quails $2@2 25; Squirrels $2 00@2 25.
HAY—Held at $22 on levee; $23 from store.
HIDE—Green Sq'ee; Salt 10@11c; Dry salt 19c; Dry Flint 21c; Deer Skins, green, 12½@16c; dry 25@30c.
HOGS—Live Hogs 8@9c and rather scarce. Dressed 10½@11c.
IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand with light demand. Selling at 6½c, as to style of tie.
LARD—Light stock. City rendered in kegs 18@18c; tierces 17@17½c. Country in tierces 16c; cans 17c.
LIME—Cape and Alabama, $2@2 25; outside brands, $1 75@2.
MESS PORK—Demand light and stock moderate. Selling by drayload at $3 00. Single barrel $3 25@3 50.
MOLASSES—The market is firm and demand active. Common to choice Louisiana in barrels 70@85c; in half bbls 2@3c higher; ten gallon kegs 2@$10 50.
MACKEREL—In good demand. No. 1, in kits $2 70@2 75; No. 2, $2 40@2 50; No. 3, $2 10@2 20.
NAILS—Large stock. Rates $3@3 25.
ONIONS—Choice are firm at $6 per barrel.
ORANGES—Firm and in good demand at $15 per barrel.
OAT—Fair stock. Held at 65@66c on levee. 67@70c in store.
OILS—Coal Oil, 35@36c; Lard Oil, $1 30@1 50; Lubricating Oil, 40@45c.
POULTRY—Supply moderate. Turkeys in demand at $18@20; Geese $7 00@8; Ducks $4@4 50; Chickens $4@4 50.
POTATOES—The market is dull and stock large. In lots on levee $2 75@3 25. From store $3@3 25. In sacks, per bushel, 60@65. Sweet Potatoes 60@75c per bushel.
PIG'S FEET—Kegs, $2 25@2 50; half barrels, $1 00@1; barrels, $1 [illegible].
RICE—Fair stock. New Carolina, 11@12c Louisiana, 9@10c.
ROPE—No demand—nominally 7@8c per lb.
SUGARS—Market very firm and in demand active. We quote Common to Fair Refining, 11@12c; Fully Fair 13@14c; Yellow Clarified 14@15c; White Clarified 15@16c.
SALT—Very good stock. Barrels in lots on levee $3 20; from store $3 50@3 75. In sacks, coarse, $2 50@2 75; fine, $2 75@3; sanding, $3 from store.
SHEEP—Very little demand. Held at $2@5 per head. Dressed, 8@9c.
TAR—In Kegs, per dozen, $3@6.
TOBACCO—The stock of Manufactured Tobaccos is large, and prices steady with good demand.
TALLOW—10@11c. Fair receipts.
WHISKY—Market firm and active. We quote Bigwines, $1 00@1 05; Proof Whisky, at 12½@13c; Common, 80@90c; Domestic Bourbon, $1 0@1 15; Bourbon, $1 50@3. A sale of 50 bbls Bigwines was reported to-day at $1.

TRANSPORTATION.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMber 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:
Going West—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.
Coming East—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 6:30 p.m.
The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.
Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.
Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.
Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.
☞ Office of Road, No. 42 Jefferson street.
aug29 tf J. W. RUBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Dunkirk	6:30 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	8:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.
The 5:10 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:50 p.m. next day.
Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,
Can be procured at the Company's Office, 247½ Main street, and at the post, head of Main street.
☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points in Rail and Navigation.
SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sept1

Memphis and New Orleans

Wednesday Packets,

MAGENTA

Capt. J. FRANK HICKS; Clerk, JOHN BROOKS

MISSISSIPPI,

Capt. NAT. S. GREEN; Clerk, S. COOK CREIGHTON

ONE of these fine Packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans
Every Wednesday, Commencing on September 16th, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the Season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid Passenger Packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MART WALT & CO., Agents
No. 272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 250 Front Row.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Polar Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White-River U. S. Mail Packet Company,

Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Semi-Weekly Line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m.
The Liberty, No. 2, and Mayflower will make close connections at the mouth of White river with the steamer Guide for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12 00; Freight, 50 cents per 100 pounds.
The steamers Economist and Hamilton will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.
Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.
Insurance one-half per cent. Less by this route than any other.
JOHN R. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
oc29 tf No. 250 Front Row.

STERLING AND COIN.

Silver Wares.

265 MAIN ST., COR. COURT.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

JEWELERS.

de17_1w

GROCERIES.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

No. 266 Front Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Goods in their line to be found in the market, and which they are prepared to sell to the trade and all other cash customers on as favorable terms as can be had (transportation added) in St. Louis, Cincinnati or Louisville. Our stock, as above, consists in part of—
400 barrels assorted brands Flour, including "Muscontan Star," "R. E. Lee," and Baker's Best."
400 kegs Leaf Lard,
200 cases Fairbanks, Peck & Co.'s Pressed Lard.
50 barrels Mess Pork,
20 casks Bulk Sides and Shoulders,
10 hhds. Fair to Choice Louisiana Sugar,
10 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
10 " Coffee A Sugar,
300 kits Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
25 half barrels Mackerel,
200 pkgs. Candles,
200 cans Cove Oysters,
70 cases Sardines,
25 barrels Rectified Whisky,
50 " Bourbon, Rye and Robinson County Whiskies,
20 barrels Tennessee White Whisky,
50 caddies Tobacco—various brands,
25 boxes Tobacco—various brands,
150 sacks Coffee—fair to choice,
30 packets Old Government Java Coffee,
100 pkgs Raisins,
200 boxes F. D. and W. R. Cheese,
100 cases Fresh Tomatoes,
400 cases Assorted Fruits,
50 boxes Soda,
100 boxes O'Ive and Pall Soap,
50 boxes Erasive Soap,
25 cases Telegraph Matches,
100 pieces Bag'ng Bagging,
500 bundles Iron Ties,
10 gross Brooms,
110 kegs New Molasses,
25 barrels Choice Molasses,
25 chests Fine Imperial Tea,
50 dozen Washboards,
25 dozen Sieves,
150 kegs Nails—assorted, etc., etc., etc.
We ask an examination of Stock and prices, and are prepared to offer such inducements as cannot fail to meet the views of buyers.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
de20 1w 266 Front Street.

Spicer & Sharpe,

354 MAIN STREET,

MAGEVNEY BLOCK.

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY PACKET and by Rail, fresh additions to their large stock of Choice Groceries.

Davis' New Star Breakfast Bacon,
Davis' New Star Hams,
Davis' Beef Tongues
New Figs and Raisins,
Choice Teas,
Pure Spices.

CHOICE FLOUR AT LOW PRICES.

Our goods are fresh and carefully selected. Families will find all they want. We will suit you in prices and goods.
de3 tf SPICER & SHARPE

CONFECTIONERIES.

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

To the City and Country!

JUST RECEIVED—A large stock of Christmas Goods, comprising
PRESERVES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, FIRE WORKS.
And all the Luxuries and Delicacies in the Confectionery line.

PURE CANDIES,

In Endless Variety.

Pastries, Etc.

☞ SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

L. ROCCO,
249 Main Street,
dell 1m Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

STOVES, ETC.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

G. F. Filley's "Old Reliable"

CHARTER OAK STOVE

MAINTAINS its reputation as the BEST STOVE IN THE MARKET. J. F. Schabel & Co., 227 Main street, are the ONLY AGENTS for Memphis. Always see Filley's name on each Stove. A good supply of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron and Pressed Ware always on hand. ☞ Job Work promptly attended to.

J. F. SCHABEL & CO.,
nov26 3m No. 227 Main St., Memphis.

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,
MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,
279 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

UNDERTAKERS.

S. MCCAFFREY. W. S. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAMS

DUBOIS & AUGUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES

47 Race Street, Cincinnati.

sep9 3m

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE OR IN BOND

800 BARRELS

YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKY.

oct1-and 6m daow

JEWELRY, ETC.

NEW GOODS

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS!

No. 265,

Corner Main and Court.

Sterling Silver Wares,

Very Superior Watches,

Rich Jewelry and Diamonds,

Fine French Clocks,

(In Marble and Gold Bronze).

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

de8 1m s 265 MAIN STREET.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Bankrupt Sale of Personal Property.

In the several matters following:

Thos. P. Adams,	H. S. King,
W. T. Arlington,	Hans Lemon,
Davis Bryson,	A. J. Long,
Albert Black,	W. C. Lightfoot,
Alex. Bowers,	Levy Glinzburger & Co.,
Thos. Bilbrew,	A. R. Morton,
C. H. Botsford,	M. R. Mitchell,
Charles H. Brown,	R. E. Mason,
H. Bestus & Co.,	R. J. Morgan,